PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,455—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
8th April	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	7912		
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevallier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May „

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,152	20th Apr. 1905.
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	27th „ „
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 690

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	29th April.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th April at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 10th April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th April, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 6th April, 1905.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,586	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Baisito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

VENNING AND RAMSAY

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

COOL SUITS FOR HOT WEATHER.
Coat, Vest and Trousers.

	Rs.	As.
Canvas, Holland, or Cotton Matte	14	8
Tussore Lustre	16	8
Flannel—Well Shrunk	30	0

Patterns and Measurement, Forms on Application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE **S. & CO.** MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA;
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs	5-10	p. M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	„	5-0	„
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	..	3-8	„

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.
AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.
ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON. 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above	„	5	0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

EASTER 1905.

EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY
MONGINI BROTHERS,
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
25-29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

APRIL 8TH 1905 AT 9-30 P. M.
GRAND CONCERT
GIVEN BY,
SIGNORINA TORCHI.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Solo......(Polonaise in E. Major) ...Weber.
SIGNOR G. SCRINZI.
2. Scena and Grand aria ......(Favorita).........Donizetti.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.
3. Song.........a { (Occhi Turchini) ....Denza. b { (Serenata Medievale)...Tosti.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.
4. Violin Solo. ......(Legende).................C. Bohm.
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
5. Faust........ ......(Jewel Song) ....Gounod.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.

INTERVAL.

6. Piano Solo ......(Nocturne of 48 No. 1)....Chopin.
7. Cavatina ....(Barber of Seville) ....Rossini.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.
8. Piano Solo..........(Caprice espagnol.) ... .Moszkowski.
SIGNOR G. SCRINZI.
9. Song ....a { (Nymphes et Sylvains)...Bemberg. b { (Ave Maria (Intermezzo).Mascagni.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.
10. Valse ....(Paria)............................Arditi.
SIGNORINA TORCHI.

PRICES:
Rs. 4. Rs. 3. Rs. 2. Re. 1.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT
SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Piano Saloon, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 6th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 13th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th April, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 33 OF 1905.

RAHIMBHAI CASSUM and NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Chuckla street and trading together in partnership in the name of RAHIMBHAI CASSUM and Company, Bombay. ....Plaintiffs,

vs.

KARIMBHAI CASSUMBHAI NANJI, MAHOMEDBHAI MEHRALLI and JAFFARBHAI LALJI RAMJI all of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants Executors of the Estate of JAFFERBHAI RAHIMTOOLA residing at Chuckla street, Bombay ....Defendants.

WHEREAS in persuance of a WARRANT of Sale of immovable property dated the 7th day of March 1905, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Defendants as such Executors as aforesaid in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed,

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land together with a Building standing thereon situate at Doongri street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 409 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 3631 and street Nos. 703-5 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Kokni Jamat Musjid on or towards the South by the property of Borah Rajbhai Abdoolally on or towards the East by the property of one Gosawi and on or towards the West by the Doongri Street aforesaid, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 25th day of April 1905 lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 5th day of April, 1905.

K. F. MODY,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 11th April 1905, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from TUESDAY, the 11th April 1905, to TUESDAY the 25th April 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 30th March, 1905.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1905.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN. First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar during the Mahableshwar Season, will, until further notice, be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona at 19 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 53 minutes. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily.

A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona to Wathar.

1. PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail, Mixed or Season Special Train from Poona, are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

2. DOWN NIGHT MIXED. Extra Carriages will be attached, when required, to the Down Mixed Train leaving Poona at 22 hours 20 minutes and arriving Wathar at 4 hours 28 minutes daily.

3. MAHABLESHWAR SEASON SPECIAL. A light Special Passenger Train, having limited accommodation, will be run daily between the 1st April and 15th June 1905. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 25 minutes, after the arrival there of the Bombay-Madras Mail Train starting at 21 hours 30 minutes from Victoria Terminus. This Train arrives at Wathar at 6 hours 30 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of berths available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

4. FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey. For particulars see Time Tables.

5. Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for Passengers joining the MAIL TRAIN at Wathar, for Poona, nor can Extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of Through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar 22nd March 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG ...	2086	Ihle	10th April
S. S. SULTAN	2831	Bormiestes	20th April
S. S. SOMALI............	2655	Winiker	8th May

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1905.

THE S. S. "ASTON HALL" sailing from BOMBAY direct to LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES about the 28th April, carries 6 Passengers, Fare Rs. 470. Also the S. S. "PROME" the same Fare. But she carries 12 Passengers.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1905, for "Constructing WADIA HOME for NURSES" at Byculla, Value of work will be about Rs. 70,000.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,

NOTICE.

SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Manufacturers of Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, Kit-bags, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., have SHIFTED to Hornby Road. All communications to be addressed accordingly.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of condemned and obsolete Railway STORES and MATERIAL, Wrought and Cast Iron and Steel Scrap, Rail pieces, 3 Traversers (1 of 12' by 6' and 2 of 15' by 6') will be held at the Company's Store Depot at Nagpur on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1905, at 7 A. M.

By order of the Agent,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Calcutta, 4th April 1905.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 4 of 1904.

In the matter of the Petition of RUTTONSY URJUN TAUCKER, lately traded as Grain and Gunny Merchant in partnership with DEWJI KARSON under the name of SEWJI DHURAMSY and Co., in Bombay and Calcutta and also a partner in the firm of URJUN TULLANI, and Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY the third day of May One thousand Nine hundred and Five, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the Seventh day of January One thousand Nine hundred and Four praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvent's said application must appear before this Honourable Court on Wednesday the said third day of May at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same.

Dated this fifth day of April One thousand Nine hundred and Five

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6 day of April 1905.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

GRAND CYCLE SPORTS.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th April.

CHAMPIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF INDIA will take part.

Admission Re. 1 each day.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade, Road Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Town Barracks Commissariat Office Godown, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND CANVAS BELTING CAST AND WROUGHT IRON &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th Instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Moon Mills, Sivree on account of the concerned.

A quantity of cotton and Canvas Belting Cast and wrought Iron etc. damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

On MONDAY, the 10th Inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Abdul Rahman Street, outside the Fort on account of the concerned

The building materials for removal of the house belonging to the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia, burnt by fire that took place lately in Abdool Rehman Street.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1905.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European British Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars "E. R. M. D." care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar,

---

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

FOR SALE Championship BILLIARD TABLE by Roberts with all Accessories, as good as new, Box No. 3127A, Advt Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a Piece-goods SALESMAN to give instructions theoritical and Practical in his Line. State terms and qualifications. Box No. 3134 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects, Special Class for select pupils, Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

CHEAP.—We cannot afford to pass inferior work under the misleading name of High Class Work at Cheap Prices. We do real Artistic Work and charge fairly reasonable Prices. A trial solicited. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographers to T. E. Lord Curzon and Lord Lamington, Nippon Buildings, Hornby, Row, Bombay

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT OF INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

TOWELS
DUSTERS
FLANNELETTES
SHIKAR CLOTH
FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO

ELGIN MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents;—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.,
4 BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, KOBE, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hongkong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio, Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak, Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

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121, MEADOW'S STREET,
REUTERS OLD BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week (First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch, Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Harbour View, Colaba Cause Way, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture glassware and crockeryware, platedware, Mahogany overstrung Cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order two lady's bicycles, kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of H. Huggett, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Musjid Bunder Road, next to Messrs. Ralli Bros' Office the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, iron safe by Chubbs large beam scale by Williams, ebonywood tables, sofas and chairs, iron safe with Chubb's lock old Satsuma Jars, cups and saucers, cottage piano by Soundy, harmonium, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, cupboards, meatsafe, hat and book stands, iron safe with Chubb's lock, square piano.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram with bay Arab horse and harness.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 light dog-cart,
1 lady's saddle with patent stirrups.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Victoria Technical Institute, Byculla, on FRIDAY the 14th Inst at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware Waverly typewriter, microscopes, books, pictures, D. B. gun, 6 Chamber revolver table ornaments, art vases, gold silver & copper coins, camera, aluminium ut nsils, cooking stove, garden plants, iron safe &c, the property of the late HUGH MONIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Vacant LAND, at Erla Parla, on the Public Road, leading from Santa Cruz to Andheri.

High Court,
Suit No. 173 of 1900.

Gulamali Haji Mahomed and others...... Plaintiffs,

vs.

Karmali Haji Mahomed and others...... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SUNDAY the 16th Inst at 4 p. m.

All that piece of Land situate fronting on the Western side of Public Road, near Dharmsala, known by the name of Diwankhani, situate at Mawji Vile Padley (Erla Parla) Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Subdistrict and District of Thana, containing by admeasurement four Bighas, the Revenue payable for the same is one rupee per Bigha and which said piece of land bears Survey No. 265 Pote No. 1, Revenue Rs. 4-4 including the local fund and bounded on the East by the Public Road and beyond that by the said Dharamsala, on the West and South by vacant salt batty ground and on the North by vacant ground and beyond that by salt batty ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Receiver at his Office, in High Court or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th April 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the corner of the Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, a large quantity of glass and crockeryware, cups and saucers, tea and dinner sets fruits, dinner and dessert plates, finger bowls, Hink's table and hanging lamps, table, hanging and wall punkahs by Ditmar's and Masseeger's, rich glass ware, glass decanters majolica's flower pots, flower vases and jardiniers, jugs, sliding lamps, spoons and forks, Mapin knives, platedwares, cruet frames, salvers, fancy cases of fruit and fish knives, kerosine oil stoves, large fish bowls, dressing bags, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the purchasers

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVEN CASES OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE AND ONE CASE OF SPECTACLES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Room, on account of the underwriters—

7 cases of bentwood furniture and one case and some loose bundles of spectacles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office, shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature open quarters brougham by 'Stevens and Co.' with a handsome strong grey arab horse and a set of harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs, BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, over Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, very rich crystal glass and crockeryware, best platedware sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet toned square piano, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the propery of Mrs. L. Barrows.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. J. I. David Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., sell, by Public Auction at Military Squares Lane, Fort, the teak and blackwood French polished house hold furniture, glass and crockeryware, sofas, chairs, almyras cupboards, bedsteads, table at hanging lamp, carpets. etc, etc.

The property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12 instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets glass door almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs brass and iron single and double, bedsteads. Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets. etc., etc., the property of Lt-Col. Hogge, 113th Infranty.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Maneckji Sett, Messrs, BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY the 29th instant at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Slater Road behind the Grant Road Station near Chickalwadi Lane opposite the Railway Yard, the very valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture by "Wimbridge" also mahogany furniture of the latest design by Maple & Co., very rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, a large and choicest collection of real parian, Dresden and real marble figures (very rich and very rare in Bombay) very old Chinese and Japanese inlaid-gold-thread jars; pretty little knick knocks, Italian Marble figures and pillars majolicia Jardiniers and pots, one fancy clock with a merry-go-round figure in glass dome, old blackwood carved chiffoniers, solid brass double bedstead, large [illegible] cupboard, glass book cases, almyrahs, very rich drawing room sofas rich oil paintings mother o' pearl fish and fruit knives, English plated Carrithian pillar lamp, carpets and rugs silver centre pieces, English marble clock, one large Chubb and Sons iron safe, on stand, table and hanging lamps musical boxes one cottage piano and many other Indian English, China and Japanese curios etc. etc. Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The collection of plain and coloured parian Dresden and real very best Ivory China figures and gold thread inlaid work Japanese jars are worth seeing.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th April, 1905.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

HARVEY'S

REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION, or Curb Bottle. Rs. a.

The Remedy for Bony Enlargements and Deep-seated Lameness ....Per bottle Rs, 2-12 and 5 0

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

The Remedy for Wounds and Sores, ... Per bottle 1 14

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS.

The Remedy for Chronic Cough, Broken Wind-Roaring, &c., ... Per packet 1 14

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS.

The Remedy for Worms and Ill-Condition .... With Ball 2 12

" " " " .... Without Ball 2 4

HARVEY'S EDOS or Tasteless Purging Powder

An Invaluable substitute for the Physic Ball, ... Packet 0 9

HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT.

For renewing the Hair on injured surfaces. .... Packet 1 2

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION

PILLS.

A GENTLE AND

PROMPT LAXATIVE.

They are simple, safe, reliable, and will relieve those diseases resulting from a disordered liver, such as bilious sick headache, heartburn, &c.

DOSE :—One Pill 3 times a day after food or two Pills at bed time.

8 annas per bottle of 25.

PREPARED BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer T R Thompson, 2,261 tons, Captain J Gorrick, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Regent, 2,103 tons, Captain W Cook, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said 23rd March in ballast.

THE steamer Yola, 2246 tons, Captain H M Gondie arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 4th April in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's Banca, 3,793 tons Captain J B Fergusson, will sail to-day for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bleamoor, 2,403 tons, Captain J Prest arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Genoa 15 March in ballast.

THE steamer Drachenfels, 4707 tons, Captain T Lintig arrived in harbour yesterday from New York via Karachi, with a cargo of 59000 cases of kerosine oil.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, will sail to-day for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

The Florio Rubattino, S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia, 2,784 tons, Captain M. Dante, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 15th March with a general cargo 8 cabin and 13 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kapurthala 720 tons, Captain H. Trouson, arrived in harbour from Karachi 3rd April via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 225 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain H Trouson, will sail to-day for Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Rev and Mrs W H Walker and son, Miss C Trousides, Miss G A Thomas, Lieut underson, Bishop J F Robinson, Rev A E Ayers, Captain H M Doughty, A Wylie, Mr and Mrs G H Lowe Mr T R Simmons, seeven others, and 183 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Bleamoor s........	Prest	Genoa, Mar 15
6	Ischia s	Dante	Hongkong, Mar 15
	Kapurthala s........	Trouson	Karachi, April 3
	Regent s	Cook	Port Said Mar 23
	Yola s	Gondie	Karachi, April 4
	Drachenfels s	Lintig	New York

DEPARTURES

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Alberto Treves s ..	Giacopello ...	Calcutta
	T R Thompson ..	Garrick	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Banca, Ferguson for Kobe, &c
" Islami, Hughes for Jeddah, &c
" Linga, Trouson for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Bleamoor for Dunkirk
" Ischia for China, &c
" Regent for Dunkirk, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 5th instant.

ADEN, APRIL 6.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, with the homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived here at 9-30 p m. on Wednesday.

SUEZ, APRIL 6.

The P and O Company's s s Caledonia with the outward mails of the 31st ult, left here at 2 a m on Thursday.

COLOMBO, APRIL 6.

The P and O s s Malta with China mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a m on Sunday the 9th instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Somali arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 6th inst. morning via Lamu and Mombassa.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 6th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 6th instant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 5.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent, Consols	£91 1-4	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper........	£66 3-16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 13-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	25 11-16	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·48	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 1-4	= + 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " "Fine" Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 3-4 per cent	= do

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 7 1-2d business done

WHEAT—
Tone of wheat quiet

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 38 1-4s sellers } Tone dull
Brown 35s sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 3-4s buyers, tone steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 40,10,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 4,50,000	do	Bombay
Rs. 2,10,000	do	Madras
Rs. 46,70,000	At 1s. 4d.	

Minimum rate received 45 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 4,50,000	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 8,80,000	do	Bombay
Rs. nil.	do	Madras
Rs. 13,30,000	At 1s. 4 1-32d.	

Minimum rate received 46 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 76,60,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·28 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 14,000. Futures closed steady.

April-May	May-June	June-July
4·16	4·17	4·19
+3	+2	+2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
4·20	4·21	4·21
+2	+2	+1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
4·22	4·22	4·23
+2	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports........	38,000 bales
Do. last year	4,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	19,000 "
Do. do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot........	8·15 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·61+2 }*
Do do. December........	7·81+3 }

*Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot........	7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·49+3
Do. do. October	7·60+3
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 5th April, 1905 :—

Cotton	3,511 bales
Wheat	17,118 cwts.
Linseed	17,886 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard........	5,9 6 "
Gingellyseed........	1,816 "
Poppyseed........	846 "
Groundnuts	993 "
Castorseed........	2,861 "
Rice	5,537 "
Myrabollams	2,106 "
Cottonseed	10,548 "
Mowraseed........	19
Gram	781 "
Joowar	16,641 "
Maize........	nil

BOMBAY, APRIL 6

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d to 1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand			1-4
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 1 4d.
French Francs 3	do	do	169 3-4 to 170
Marks 3	do	do	138
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight		134
Shanghai 30	do	do	186
Japan 30	do	do	148 1-2 to 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98.15
1st Settlement	98·15

Money Market, Tone.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do 6th April	6	do
Bank of Bengal	do 6th do	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 3rd do	7	do

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quieter.

	Rs	a	p
Ready ... Sellers ...	6	6	0
Forward Apl.-May Suttah ...	6	10	0
RAPESEED—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	5	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	6	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	8	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quieter.			
Ready	7	1	0
Forward Apl.-May, New...	7	2	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	27	8	0 to 28
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet nothing			
Howree Khandeish doing...	44	0	0
Yellow Hingenghat ...	49	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi ready ...	4	7	0
Do. Do April-May	4	6	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	steady.
Estimated sales........	8,000 bales.
Imports	7,000 "

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·15	4·17	4·19
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·20	4·21	4·21
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Oct.-Nov	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·22	4·22	4·23
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

COTTON.—The local market is steady and prices are well maintained, in fact sellers are endeavouring to obtain an advance of Re. 1 per candy, but buyers will not respond, and there is not much doing in consequence. There is some enquiry from Japan and mills for ready cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	165	158	...	25 April
Bengals, M, G Ry terms......	170	160	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	169	159	...	
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	177	171	...	
Khandeish do. ...	167	161		
Jalgaon do. ...	169	163		
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	178	172	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	188	182	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	183	177	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	189	183	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	200	197	194	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	195	25 May
Westerns	...	...	184	Do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GODFREY—April 3, at 16, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, the wife of George C Godfrey, of a son.

DEATHS.

MEIKLE—March 13, at 28, Mitford Road, Holloway, Eleanor Elizabeth, relict of the late W R Meikle, MD, aged 61 years.

ROSS—April 2, at Trichinoply, Susan, relict of the late Surgeon John Edwin Ross, aged 75 years.

STEPHENS—March 4, at Davos, Switzerland, Kathleen Grace, the only daughter of Mrs. Grace Stephens, Lady Superintendent of the Scindia Memorial Hospital Gwalior, aged 16 years and 6 months.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A NERVINE TONIC of great value.

CONTAINS
IRON
PHOSPHORUS
NUX VOMICA
DAMIANA.
COCA.

All powerful stimulants and nerve foods, acting directly on the nervous system and combined in this INVIGORATOR in their most concentrated and active forms.

DOSE.—Half to one teaspoonful, two or three times a day in half a wine-glassful of water.

It may with advantage be taken as a liqueur after meals.

Rs. 3 per bottle.

Also in Tablet form bottle of 25, Re 1.
bottle of 100, Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 0-27m., 1-0a. Low water, 6-27m., 6-52a.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 24th ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a. m.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 2 30 p. m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p. m.
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, annual meeting, Town Hall, 4-45 p. m.

LORD REAY LECTURE.—Owing to the University Senate Meeting this afternoon, to day's lecture is postponed to Tuesday the 11th inst.

J. N. WADIA DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, during the month of March was 1,902 :—adult males 840, adult females 526 and children 536.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting under the auspices of this Association will be held at the Alexandra School, Fort, to-day, at 5-30 p. m. when Miss H. M. Green will deliver a lecture upon The Study of Literature for Girls.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March was 3,429, the daily average being 110, new admissions 771. Parsees 632, Hindoos 1,573, Mahomedans 913, Christians 311. 305 children were vaccinated last month.

A TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Guffoor Abdoola, a Mahomedan lad, aged five, residing with his parents, at Ripon Road, while attempting to cross the road in front of his house on Wednesday, was knocked down by a tram-car, and sustained a wound on his right ankle. He was removed to the Petit Hospital.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of March the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,910. Among them the number of new admissions was 433; classified as stated below :—Men 140, women 133, children 160. The average daily attendance was 61.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of one Hurgowan, a Hindu. On Wednesday, the deceased was crossing the railway line between Byculla and Chinchpoogly, when he was knocked down and run over by a passing train. He was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s s Reichstag will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Monday. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s s Umhloti via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 14th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7 p. m. on the 15th idem.

FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Brewin charged Cassum Imamali, a Mahomedan, with stealing three cages and three partridges of the value of Rs. 25, the property of one Suba-Badoo. The complainant in his evidence stated that he missed the cages with the birds in them from the verandah of his house at Madanpoora eight days ago. He made inquiries and ascertained that they were stolen by the accused and accordingly made a report to the police. The accused was arrested and the cages with the birds were recovered from his house. The evidence for the defence showed that the complainant had borrowed Rs. 25 from the accused, and as he could not repay the amount, he sold the accused three cages with the birds for Rs. 21 and executed a bond in favour of the accused for the balance. When the accused asked for the balance, the complainant charged him with the theft. The Magistrate on the evidence held the charge to be false, discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to pay accused Rs. 30 as compensation.

HONOUR TO A MARKET INSPECTOR.—Syed Ismail, the retiring Inspector in charge of Null Bazar old as well as Bhuleshwar new market was entertained to dinner by the stall holders and shopkeepers of Null Bazar, in the Hyderi Club at Ripon Road on Sunday. Beside Mr. Syed Ismail, the guest of the day, his full staff and relatives, friends and admirers to the number of 200 men were invited among them being: Mr. Kazi Abdur Rahim, the newly appointed Inspector. After dinner, the gathering assembled in the Club Hall, when Mr Nowrose Ali Dosa, dealer in potatoes and onions on behalf of the hosts eulogised the services rendered by the guest. The speaker said. Mr Syed Ismail had served the Municipal Health Department, faithfully and diligently for more than 37 years, and had won the hearts of all who came in contact with him. The Stall holders and shopkeepers of the Null Bazar keenly regretted losing such a kind-hearted Inspector. A gold chain and a silver watch were presented to each of the Inspectors as a token of merit by the stall holders, and a gold ring with a shawl was forwarded by the petty dealers of the Null Bazar. Mr Syed Ismail in thanking the assembly said, he had done nothing beyond his duties. He was pleased to see that his humble services were so much appreciated and applauded. A deputation from Bhuleshwar Bazar waited on Mr Syed Ismail, who, on going to the market, was welcomed by some 200 to 300 traders, and a band was also in attendance the shopkeepers also spoke in laudable terms of Mr. Syed, and he was presented with another gold-ring and a Kashmeri shawl.

THE JAIN CONFERENCE.—The Jain Conference will be held in Rawalpindi from the 16th to the 19th inst. It is expected to be one of the most splendid and picturesque "melas" that has ever been held by the Jains before. Lalas Devi Sahai and Sohan Lal, Bankers, Rawalpindi who are organising the Conference at their own expense have spared neither any means nor money to make the ensuing "jalsa" a complete success. The local Jains, too, are devoting their heart and soul in order to make it as grand as possible. A huge pavilion has already been erected in the heart of the Sudder Bazar and grand preparations are being made for the Rath Yatra procession. The North Western Railway has opportunely helped the movement by allowing a concession in the fares to the delegates, visitors, etc, attending the Conference. They can travel in intermediate and 3rd class carriages to their destination and come back on paying single fares, provided the journey made is not less than 50 miles. Concession certificates can be had on application to the Secretary of the Conference. The following programme will be observed : 16th—The Rath Yatra procession with a large idol of Paresh Nath in a huge golden chariot will pass through the principal streets of the Sudder Bazar. This is expected to be the most interesting item in the whole programme, 17th—The meeting of the Jain Digambar Punjab Provincial Sabha and lecture by men of almost all the provinces in India, followed by Bhajans. 18th—Lectures by learned Pundits and Bhajans. 19th—the return Yatra procession with the same "eclat."

THE UNITED CLUB, BYCULLA.

AT the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. J P. Dastur, on behalf of Mr. Percy Herbert Burn, the plaintiff in the suit of Burn against Michael Mullen and others, alleged to be the trustees of the debenture-holders of the United Club, Byculla, applied for the appointment of a receiver of the Club property and assets, with power to sell the property, file suits, etc., and for stay of "distress" proceedings against the said property now pending in the Small Causes Court. The suit in the High Court, which has been transferred to the long-causes list was brought by the plaintiff for a declaration that the debenture-holders are entitled to have the Club property sold and the proceeds applied towards the payment of the principal and interest due on the said debentures, that a receiver may be appointed of the Club property, and that the assets of the Club be sold under the directions of the Court. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza for the defendants, said that his clients were not the trustees for the debenture-holders, and that they could not take any action in respect of the distrained goods. The trustees had resigned some time ago, and none had been appointed in their stead. His lordship, after hearing counsel, appointed Mr. N. C. Macleod receiver to take the necessary steps for the realisation of the property, with power to file and defend suits ; to apply, if necessary, for sale of the property after investigation ; and in the meantime, to carry on the management of the Club. Costs were reserved.

THE POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS PROPOSED REFORMED DUES

A small but very acceptable reform in the matter of Customs' dues in India is about to be made. At present articles liable to duty, sent through the overland Post, are "detained until the amount of the duty is assessed by the Customs authorities and collected." The procedure followed in all inland stations is cumbersome in the extreme. The addressee has to attend at the local post office, open the parcel, sign certain forms, and then hand back the article. It is then repacked and forwarded to Calcutta Bombay or one of the other big ports. There its value is assessed and the process of repacking and forwarding on is repeated. Eventually the addressee receives the parcel with an intimation of the amount that has to be paid. Thus a packet addressed, say, to Simla is sent there from Bombay, then despatched to Calcutta and afterwards sent back to Simla. The trouble and delay involved, not to mention the waste of time, on the part of the postal officials and the expense of carriage, are so considerable that the State in cases where the amount of duty collected is trifling, as it usually is, must be rather a loser than a gainer by the transaction. It is now intended to simplify the whole procedure. If the addressee presents an invoice showing the value of the article the assessment will be made on this at the local post office ; if there is no invoice, the value will be assessed locally whenever there are any trading firms that are considered equal to such a simple task. The change proposed will be welcomed by the public, and there does not seem any chance of fraudulent practice creeping in. If there is any suspicion of undervaluing, in the case of jewellery or precious stones, the Post Office can readily take action.—"Pioneer."

THE WORSHIP OF WAK.

CHILD SACRIFICE AMONG EAST AFRICAN TRIBES.

THE reports by Captain Maud, R. E., and Mr. A. E. Butler on the survey of the proposed frontier between British East Africa and Abyssinia have been issued as a Parliamentary Paper.

The district is peopled by the Boran, who previous to the Abyssinian invasion were the dominant Power as far south as Wujjere. "Physically," says the report, they are a fine race but whatever courage they may once have possessed has completely evaporated. They carry long spears with huge blades, which look grotesque in the hands of such a craven people. The Boran ornaments himself with a necklace of small beads or plaited giraffe tail hairs, also innumerable heavy bracelets of metal and ivory. His bracelets are suppposed to signify the number of dangerous animals he has slain.

"The Boran are polygamists if they can afford it. Their religion consists in the belief in a Spirit, Wak, who requires constant propitiation. This is done by sacrificing their children and their cattle. The sacrifice of the former is in connection with the extraordinary tribal custom of 'Raba.' A Boran of any standing when he marries becomes a 'Raba,' and for a certain period after marriage (four to eight years) he is obliged to throw away any children that are born to him, to appease Wak. After this period he becomes a Gudda, and keeps his children.

NEWS has been received of a serious accident to a number of coolies employed upon the repair of the Gumal road in South Waziristan, a mass of rock falling upon a party who were having their food in a deep cutting, killing seven and injuring four.

THE "Chronicle" has an amusing story of a Warsaw donkey which has been declared to be a danger to the State. The clown in the circus put this animal through certain military exercises. When the clown cries "Forward!" the donkey proceeds backwards. Then the clown cries out, "Now I know your proper name ; it is Kuropatkin." The Police ordered the circus to be closed, and arrested the clown.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court, yesterday and the following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A VALUABLE SECURITY.

Bhola Shewmangal, a Pardesi rent-collector, was charged with abetting, on 31st August last, a woman who called herself Amirbi, widow of Amirkhan Baratkhan, in forging a valuable security, purporting to be the mortgage-deed of a property in DeLisle Road, belonging to the said Amirkhan, and executed in favour of one Bhola Shewmangal ; and of presenting such forged document as genuine for registration, in the office of the Registrar at Bombay. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs Unwala and Pherojshaw, appeared to prosecute ; Mr. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. Frank Oliviera, defended the accused.

Counsel for the prosecution said the complainant Amirbi was the sole surviving widow and heir of the deceased Amirkhan. Besides her, there was one Sakinabi, a kept mistress of Amirkhan. The title deeds of the property in question were taken away by Sakinabi, and there was a suit pending in the High Court in respect of the same. Sakina's allegation was that the property was purchased by Amirkhan as her agent, and it belonged to her. Amirbi, on the other hand, contended it was her own as her husband's sole surviving heir. Mr. Justice Tyebji had appointed Mr. Jehangir R. Patel, of Messrs Patel and Kanga, solicitors, receiver of the title-deeds. Subsequent to this order, Amirbi learnt that some one had been recovering rent from the Mahar and other low-caste tenants residing on the property. Enquiries were set afoot, with the result that it was found that with the assistance of Sadanand Khrishna, a bond-writer, a woman called Amirbi had executed the mortgage-deed, and got it registered by putting her thumb-mark on it. On being asked, the "complainant Amirbi" said that she did not know the accused, and did not go with him to the Registrar's Office, nor made her thumb-mark on the mortgage-deed presented there for registration. The property had been purchased for Rs. 1200 ; it was alleged to have been mortgaged for Rs. 1,400.

Mr. E. C. Burnett of the Finger-Print Bureau, was examined as an expert witness. After taking the thumb-prints of the complainant Amirbi and of another woman also called Amirbi, younger than her, who was called in Court at the instance of the counsel for the defence, Mr. Burnett declared that the thumb-mark on the deed looked to him the same with the thumb-mark of the younger Amirbi made in Court.

The Judge said that for the sake of clearness and precision the younger woman should be called "Amirbi No. 2."

The complainant, "Amirbi No. 1," was examined. She said that her husband was a clerk in the Secretariat ; latterly, he was a pensioner. Four or five years before his death, he purchased the property. She alone was his lawful wife, married to him forty years ago. When she came to know of a Bhaya getting the rent from the tenants, she gave information about it to Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, accused's pleader.

Cross-examined, witness said that her husband by "Sadi" was a resident of Ahmedabad named Sheik Abdul Rehman, who had a shop in the Sadar Bazaar. She was only nine years old at the time. He died when she was seventeen. Amirkhan was her husband by 'Nika." Her marriage contract must be with Kazi Murghay, who was dead.

Sadanand Krishnarao said he knew Amirkhan. "Amirbi No. 2" was Amirkhan's widow. It was at his recommendation that the money was advanced on the security of the mortgage.

On the application of Mr. Wadia, the Judge treated this witness as a hostile one, and allowed Mr Wadia to cross-examine him.

Mr. Davar then cross-examined the witness at some length as to his previous career, and the part he had played in the bringing about of the mortgage and the registration of the deed.

Mr. Jehangir R. Patel, solicitor, who was appointed to hold the title-deeds of the disputed property, was also examined.

Mr. Wadia, in addressing the jury said, that the evidence produced by the prosecution was of a most satisfactory character. Either the witness Sadanand was duped, or between him and the accused the whole thing was managed. It must be one or the other ; as otherwise, Sadanand, who had such a long experience as an attorney's clerk since the year 1866, would not have taken the whole blame on himself ; in fact, regardless of consequences, he had recklessly incriminated himself, and exculpated the accused. But the accused was on bail, and many things might have happened since he was enlarged on bail. It was evident that the school master was abroad, and Sadanand had proved an apt pupil.

Mr. Davar objected to the making of such inferential remarks, which were unsupported by an iota of evidence, in order to prejudice the accused in the eyes of the jury. The Judge upholding the objection, asked Mr. Wadia to confine himself to the evidence. Mr Wadia then concluded his remarks.

Mr. Davar said that he hoped his Lordship would direct the jury to acquit the accused, as two of the most important points required to be brought home to an accused to establish a charge of this nature were guilty knowledge, and an intent to defraud. Had the Committing Magistrate taken the trouble to read the sections bearing on the charge and seen that the requirements of the law had been complied with, he would never have committed the case, and he would have thought of it in quite a different manner than he had done. First of all, where was the evidence of forgery? Then, where was the evidence connecting the accused, a shroff and a money-lender, with the forgery? Before such charges could be framed, the law required many things as absolutely necessary, not one of which was to be found in this case. It was true that there were witnesses of the mortgage transaction within the precincts of the Court, but as counsel for the accused, he had exercised his own discretion, and refrained from calling any evidence for the defence, as he had intimated at an early stage of the proceedings. He was alone responsible for the course he had adopted ; and in this, he was supported by eminent authority. Before he quoted such authority, he might state that he had not called any witness because his learned friend's case had completely broken down ; no case was left for him (Mr. Davar) to meet. Eminent Judges of the Calcutta Bench, Justice Prinsep and Justice Wilson, 8 Calcutta, page 121, in a case which was very nearly on all fours with the present, had upheld the action of the counsel for the defence who had decided not to call evidence. According to the dicta laid down by these learned Judges, there was no obligation at all on an accused person to call evidence to establish his innocence ; on the contrary, it was compulsory on the prosecution to establish their case on all points.

His lordship drew Mr. Davar's attention to Section 114, Clause G., of the Evidence Act, in which it was enacted that it was within the discretion of the Court to draw an inference when a party chose not to call evidence.

The Court then adjourned till 10-30 to-day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	5	4	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	15	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	21	17	31
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	15	11	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	27	23	49
F Parel, Sewri and Sion........	12	13	25
G Mahim and Worli........	24	19	26
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	16
Total........	117	110	211
Total plague deaths to date...	235,649	238,666	
Same date last year	153	129	202

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
13	16

THE death at Quetta is reported of a European sentry of the Second Welsh Regiment who was shot by a rifle thief.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE BAYLEY COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD.

THE following are the scores in this Competition in which teams of ten from each of the Companies at Head-quarters take part :—

"E" (CYCLIST) COMPANY.

	200 yds	300 yds	600 yds	Grand total
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing	28	23	27	78
Corpl G F Lund........	26	23	25	74
Cyclist A W Scott	28	27	19	74
Lc-Sergt W Sutherland ...	25	23	24	72
Cyclist C G Fitzgerald	24	25	23	72
Lc-Corpl C M Ward........	22	24	24	70
Cyclist A Pavia	25	25	19	69
Cr-Sergt P R Soundy........	25	20	23	68
Cyclist V Hildrith	19	20	24	63
Cyclist A Conyers	22	22	19	63
Totals ..	244	232	227	703

"A" COMPANY.

	200 yds	300 yds	600 yds	Grand total
Lc-Corpl L D Burns........	23	23	27	73
Maj D J Sharp	27	25	20	72
Cr-Sergt P J Boylette........	24	24	22	70
Capt A R Sharp........	25	21	23	69
Vol R H Selkirk	22	25	21	68
Vol V Veevers	24	25	19	68
Sergt M Veevers	23	25	18	66
Corpl F Gidney........	23	18	21	62
Corpl G Clarke	18	18	24	60
Corpl H R Williams	24	19	17	60
Totals...	233	223	212	668

"F" COMPANY.

	200 yds	300 yds	600 yds	Grand total
Corpl A S Pitcher........	22	26	26	74
Vol A Dickson	27	26	21	74
Sergt H R Gillispie........	24	23	26	73
Vol G H Kennedy........	27	21	22	70
Sergt R Wenning........	25	23	21	69
Vol J Richardson	23	21	23	67
Lc-Sergt H White........	24	21	22	67
Corpl V Emile	20	13	20	53
Vol J Cahill........	18	18	16	52
Vol J Macfarlane........	22	22	6	50
Totals...	232	214	203	649

"D" COMPANY.

	200 yds	300 yds	600 yds	Grand total
Sergt A D'Silva........	20	24	25	69
Vol G Lawrence	26	18	25	69
Vol J Cress	25	21	21	67
Vol V Rodrigues	27	19	21	67
Cr-Sergt J A Mackinnon ...	28	21	18	67
Lc-Sergt H Netscher	28	22	17	67
Vol C E Drake	24	21	16	61
Corpl W C Shepherd	21	18	20	59
Vol M A Jansen	20	16	22	58
Vol C H Cooke	24	19	11	54
Totals...	243	199	196	638

"C" COMPANY.

	200 yds	300 yds	600 yds	Grand total
Lc-Sergt A H Underdown...	25	22	23	70
Cr-Sergt A A Irvine	27	22	21	70
Sergt E S Lynn........	23	20	25	68
Vol E Fern	23	21	24	68
Vol C Coulson........	22	19	25	66
Lc-Corpl B Phillips	22	17	22	61
Capt B H Hewett	19	19	21	59
Corpl W Jefferies	21	17	11	49
Vol J Long	23	15	9	47
Vol L Carroll	21	14	11	46
Totals...	226	186	192	604

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

TENNIS (HANDICAP) TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the draw for this Tournament :—

1st Round 2nd Round 3rd Round Semi Final Final

SINGLES.

+15—V P G Teggart .... }
+3/6—G Dawson .... }

Scr—S N Powell .... }
+15 3/6—P J Arnott .... }

+15 3/6—W F Rutherford }
+3/6—R Haines .... }

+3/6—Capt King........ }
+15—J A C Kiddle........ }

—15—B Turnbull........ }
Scr—Capt Vans Agnew... }

Scr—J De Courcy .... }
—10—W Reid .... }

—15—E A Wodehouse ... }
Scr—D H Brand .... }

+15—H A Brent .... }
+15—A M Forrest .... }

+3/6—W Lane .... }
—3/6—C Thomson .... }

—3/6—G W Cavill........ }
Scr—P M B Sanderson }

Scr—W Thacker .... }
+3/6—A W Blake .... }

+15 2/6—N C McLeod .. }
—15—P F Fischer........ }

+15—Percy Sims........ }
—10—J C S Rendall .... }

+½—Innes Kerr .... }
+2/6—F P B Wood .... }

Scr—T J Reid .... }
—30 2/6—H Cheetham .. }

+15 3/6—G F Huggins .. }
+3/6—R A Don........ }

1st Round to be finished by Wednesday 19th April.
2nd Round to be finished by Saturday 29th April.
3rd Round to be finished by Saturday 6th May
Semi Finals to be finished by Wednesday 10th May.
Finals to be played on Saturday 13th May.

1st Round 2nd Round 3rd Round Semi Finals Finals

DOUBLE.

+5/6—H A Brent & W Lane .... bye }
+15—A M Forrest & J Kiddle........ bye }

—3/6 D H Brand & E A Wodehouse bye }
+3/6 W Taggart & Percy Sims .... bye }

—10—J C S Rendall & G W Caine... bye }
Scr—F C Harrison & W Thacker ... bye }

—15—S N Powell & A Crichton .... bye
+3/6—F P B Wood & W Rutherford }
—15—J S Milne & P J Arnot }

Scr—Capt King & C A Russ .... bye }
Scr C Thomson & P Creswell .... bye }

Scr—P Sanderson & J O'Courcy... bye }
—15 2/6—B Turnbull & H Cheetham. bye }

+2/6—G Dawson & R Haines .... bye }
—15 4/6—W Reid & E E Coombs ... bye }

+5/6—A Blake & G F Huggins........ bye }
Scr—Capt Vans Agnew & R A Don. bye }

1st Round to be finished by Saturday 8th April.
2nd Round to be finished by Wednesday 19th April.
3rd Round to be finished by Wednesday 26th April.
Semi Finals to be finished by Wednesday 3rd May.
Finals to be played on Monday 8th May.

CONDITIONS.—No. 1 court will be reserved for Finals. All games in all sets where deuce is called will be deuce vantage games—but advantage sets will not be played.

As the number of matches is large the dates given above will be "strictly" adhered to though the Tennis Committee reserves the right to alter dates if very strong reasons for a change are forthcoming.

J. S. MILNE,
Hon. Sec for Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 7, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly, members are requested to return their Rifles and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2 The "Tennent Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup" will be fired for on the Range at Ghat Cooper at 6-45 a. m. on Sunday next, the 9th instant, for which all marksmen for the season 1904-05, are eligible to compete. Distances—200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots and one sighting shot at each range. Positions.—200 yards standing ; 500 and 600 yards any Military Targets and Marking Regulation. Ammunition Government.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 7, 1905.

Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

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H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
Bombay, 20th March, 1899.

Mr. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1905.

HOMES ACROSS THE SEAS.

WITH a view to obtaining for parents the best advice as to opening up of careers for young men, the "Standard" has detailed a representative to institute enquiries in various directions and it has begun the publication of a series of articles on the subject. These can be studied with as much profit by Indo-Europeans and Eurasians as by people at home. It is a well-known fact that unless a youth receives an appointment in this country at Home, he can never hope to rise to the top of the tree in any branch of the service or even in commerce. He is "uncovenanted," "non-gazetted", and no matter how capable, he is passed over by the youth who is appointed and sent out from Home. It is no use kicking against the pricks, though the injustice is palpable. The youth, who would shake himself free of it, must make up his mind to "trek." Our contemporary's questions are not numerous. It asks only "What would you advise a young Englishman to do, who is just leaving public school, having health, strength, a capital of five hundred pounds and a desire to emigrate?" and, "What openings are there for such young fellows in the colony you represent?" The questions, so far have been addressed to Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada, Sir William Arbuckle, Colonial Treasurer in Natal, Mr. W. H. James former Premier of Western Australia, Mr. Alfred Dobson Attorney-General of Tasmania; Mr. Reeves, Minister of Education, Labour and Justice, in New Zealand and Mr. H. A. Grainger, a member of the South Australian Parliament. As a first instalment we are given views relating to Canada, Tasmania, Victoria and Queensland It may be objected that the young man with five hundred pounds capital in this country is rare But it costs more than that to the parent who strives to obtain for his son a billet in the Police or the Salt Department and, if the effort is made before the young man has failed for these or other branches of the service, a considerable saving will be effected Let parents make up their minds to a colonial career for their sons and keep that idea before them from the first, instead of adopting it as a last resource.

Lord Strathcona, in reply to the questions, said that if the father of a prospective settler in Canada were a friend of his, he would advise him to send the boy to Manitoba or the North-West and go into farming. He should, if possible, take a letter to some farmer there and work for him for a year or two while he gains a knowledge of the country and conditions of life. There is no reason why, during his probation, he should spend a penny of his capital; in fact, he should add to it, for, in Canada he will earn wages while he is learning. It should be distinctly understood that he is going out to work and he must not imagine that because he has five hundred pounds in his pocket he has untold wealth and can lead a life of luxury. At the end of two years he can take up a hundred and sixty acres of land and start on his own account. Then with perseverance, hard work and careful attention to details he is bound to get on. One fails for ninety-nine who get on. Many succeed beyond their own, or their friends' expectations, and the thing is to determine to be one of the ninety-and-nine. In British Columbia, a young man, can, if he prefers the life to farming, go in for fruit-growing "Work and perseverance," says Lord Strathcona, "mean success in Canada as elsewhere. A young man who does not intend to work had better not go to Canada. He may have friends who can assist him in England; but in Canada, without work and at first hard work, he cannot succeed and he had better not leave home. The West will, for many years to come, offer great opportunities to those who choose to go after them and who possess the necessary qualifications for success. Did I know the young man personally, I could offer no better advice. If he has pluck and perseverance, combined with health and strength, he will, even if he does not make a fortune, acquire a competence."

As to Tasmania, Mr. Dobson says that a boy with a little capital would do well in that country. He might take up fruit-growing, dairy-farming or mixed farming. Farming with a small capital does not mean making a fortune there, but it means a comfortable existence. The young man would have to begin as a pupil, for which a premium must be paid, or he could work as a hand and obtain payment and rations. Afterwards he must be prepared to make farming the serious business of his life, for loafing about on horseback most of the day, with a pipe in his mouth and paying others to do all the work, will very soon spell ruin. Then, says Mr. Dobson, capital should be invested by degrees and only after the lad has gained experience and shown that he can be trusted to take responsibility. Even then it might be well to take a situation on a salary. The life of a farmer, Mr. Dobson warns the prospective recruit, is a hard and anxious one, especially for the first few years, but in Tasmania there are many compensations. Victoria may become a manufacturing country, but it is still to its wealth of agricultural and mineral products that its future prosperity is to be derived. A young man who desired to follow agriculture would have to attend Dookie Agricultural College or take a situation as a farm hand, for a season or two, to note the peculiarities of soil and climate. When he takes up land, competent staffs in every branch of agriculture are at the disposal of the farmer who is not even asked to reimburse the department for the cost of their time and expenses. In Queensland, also, according to the Secretary for that Colony, the best openings for young men are on the land. On their arrival in Brisbane, the Under Secretary for Agriculture will advise them of some farm or plantation where they could learn their work and as to what sort of bargain the new comer should make with the farmer—that is, whether he should pay a premium, give his services for nothing, during the two years he is learning, or receive a small wage. He would after that be able to take up land and have ten years' time in which to pay for it, With five hundred pounds a very good start might be made. With a thousand pounds, we are assured, a young man could make a start on a dairy farm, which pays well; or with still larger capital could lease a grazing farm from Government up to twenty thousand acres and rear sheep and cattle. For the young man without capital there are also excellent openings in the colonies. In New Brunswick, for example, there is said not to be a solitary poor man, as poor is understood in England, and the man with a five pound note can enter into possession of a hundred acres of land, Many men have done it and earned a modest competence by the time they are forty years of age.

THE HEATHER ABLAZE. A flame has been kindled in the wild regions of North Britain that can only be quenched by the suppliant tears of the remorseful and repentant Sassenach. Never, since the Union and the day when Scotland was first outraged by Great Britain being called England, has Scottish dignity suffered so serious an injury as that which has been inflicted by a recent announcement. The "London Gazette" has published a new Table of Precedence, and the heather is ablaze in consequence. The Table orders that even in his own country a peer of Scotland shall walk behind a peer of England whose rank is equal to his own. After this stands Scotland where it did? Shall the nation which runs the United Kingdom walk behind the people who imagine they rule; and in Scotland too? There is a rare flourishing of dirks beyond the Tweed—they are steel pens by the way—and the Archimedean lever is being worked to produce convulsions. "Surely, in their own country our old nobility ought to have precedence of foreigners" cries an irate scion of Scottish Chiefs. It is the greatest insult offered to Scotland as a nation for many centuries, declares another; truly, it is time we had Home Rule. Thus the Union is in danger unless the Table of Precedence be withdrawn and publicly burnt in Edinburgh by the common hangman. Nothing else will appease the wrath of the wild Gael. As Lord Lamington has reminded us, you may sit on the shamrock, you may sit on the rose, but—'tis painful to sit on the thistle. The Knights of the Thistle, anyway, says one of their champions, shall not, on Scottish soil, give precedence to any knights on earth. It is urged that in the old Table of Precedence, the peers of Scotland ranked first in their own country, but the official view is that this Table had no authority. Moreover, the Treaty of Union states that "all peers of Scotland and their successors, their honours and dignities shall from and after the Union be peers of Great Britain and have rank and precedence next and immediately after the peers of the like orders and degrees in England at the time of the Union and before all peers of Great Britain of the like orders and degrees who may be created after the Union." But this excuse will not suffice. The indignity is dire; it strikes at the national conceit, and outraged Scotland is as likely to demand the abrogation of the treaty as not. Clearly, the new order must go for Scotland without a good conceit of herself is unthinkable.

ARMY RECRUITING. THE annual report of Army and Militia recruiting for the year ended September 30th last, which has just been published, contains a good deal of information on the subject, of more than passing interest. During the twelve months the number of recruits, who joined the Regular Army, excluding Colonial Corps. amounted to 41,279, and for the Militia 35,264. The regulation that all recruits shall produce characters before being accepted for the Regular Army or Militia has had satisfactory results throughout the year. In a circular to the recruiting staff it was suggested that in cases where undesirable recruits had been enlisted, general officers commanding should give every facility for the discharge of such men, and in some districts general officers have delegated this power to officers commanding regimental districts. It is stated in the report that the question of defective teeth among recruits is a matter which becomes of great importance every year. In order to popularise the Army among friends and relatives of serving soldiers and, at the same time, enable them to follow the career of the men enlisting, a proposal was made that officers commanding units should send to the officer commanding the depot lists of promotions, successes, honours, and such like, gained by soldiers during their career with the colours, whether on peace or on active service It is considered that the publication of such details is likely to prove an incentive to men of the more respectable classes to embark upon a military career. Recruiting for the Foot Guards, while showing a slight increase, has been unsatisfactory, as the recruits obtained have not been sufficient to bring the several regiments up to their proper establishment, though this establishment was reduced last April. In order to lessen this deficiency, certain regulations have been relaxed in these Corps. For the Infantry of the Line, recruiting has been satisfactory, but this is largely attributable to the fact that recruits had no option but to join the Infantry, the other arms, owing to their surplus, being closed to recruiting. There was a good deal of difference between the country-bred recruits and those from the towns. The former are of better physique, but are slow at learning their work. They, however, generally develope into good soldiers. The recruits raised in the towns show signs of bad feeding in their infancy, and are not constitutionally as strong as those raised in the country.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES. THE annual report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1904, has made its appearance with admirable punctuality, and although it only consists of eight pages, including appendices, a glance at these conveys a fair idea of the amount of work got through during the year by Major Collis Barry, and his subordinates. The number of analyses performed was larger than in any previous year and the increase is attributed by Major Collis Barry to the large number of Customs samples sent in for examination, these constituting about one half of the total analyses of the year. The medico-legal cases investigated during the year numbered 394 cases, and were forwarded from 142 different stations. Of these, 204 were cases of suspected human poisoning, poison being detected in 91 or 44·6 per cent. Ninety-three cases of suspected animal poisoning were forwarded for investigation out of which poison was detected in 51. Government stores made large demands on the time of Major Collis Barry and his subordinates, 416 articles being examined in this section. The articles examined for the Customs and Abkari Departments numbered 2,390, or 224 more than in the previous year. During the year, 286 samples of water were forwarded for analysis and report as to their suitability or otherwise for drinking purposes and of these 113 were classed as bad.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

IT is understood that Mr. Tang, Chinese Plenipotentiary, will proceed to Simla to continue the negotiations regarding the Lhassa Treaty.

MR. GAIT has been appointed to act as Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government during the absence of Mr. Shirres on leave to England.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day, as the Mail steamer Peninsular is passing the Saluting Battery, to announce the resumption by the Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., of his seat as an ordinary member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE Kumara Rajah of Venkatagiri writes that one of his cousins, a daughters of the Rajah of Jatprole in the Nizam's Dominions, "began her hunting career while she was very young. She bagged a tiger in her eighth year and completed her hunting career lately having bagged in all 36 games without a single miss, including a tiger, five cheetahs and other games. She is now in her twelfth year.

A PONDICHERY correspondent writes:—We hear with surprise that our Governor M. Lemaire is recalled and will leave within five or six weeks, after a stay of only some nine months. M. Francois is to be our next Governor and is due here by the middle of May. The two German colliers the Forsteck (1,814 tons) and the Neumuthen, (1,940 tons) have put out to sea. Destination is unknown.

A BENGALI BABU writes as follows to a contemporary:—"Lately a hunting party from Calcutta visited Santipur, Jellesore, B. N. Railway. There were five sportsmen. The clever and brave Shikari Ananda Kanta Jana set them in places where animals were expected to come out of the jungle. The beaters kicked up a tremendous hue and cry with their drums and pipes. Then a large tigress with two cubs came out. A rifle was fired She turned back with a howl. Immediately she was traced by her blood drops. The shikari was in the front. The brute roared like a thunder and came upon him by a leap. A fearful fight commenced. He put his left hand tight, crosswise into her mouth and pulled the lower jaw down with his right. Immediately five rifles went bang, bang, and the man-eater was bored into holes. The young man was not severely injured. He is getting better. We cannot but admire his bravery and the presence of mind."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 4th was 1,506, giving a death-rate of 100·61 per annum per thousand as against 119·91 the corresponding period of last year, and 134·44 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 52 died from fevers; 681, plague; 118, small-pox; 23, measles; 0, cholera; 4, leprosy; 59, phthisis; 51, diseases of the nervous system; 216, affections of the respiratory organs; 58, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 49, still-born; 96, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 65; Brahmin, 52; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 825; Hindu low caste, 173; Musalman, 283; Parsee, 27; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 45; Eurasian, 4; European, 9, Negro-African; 1, Buddhist; 1, other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 377 as against 298 the corresponding period of last year, and 243 the average over the past five years.

THE man of them all, though, who has driven an engine to most purpose, is the man "who has kept Kuropatkin so long in Manchuria. He is Prince Khilkoff, the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, who was telegraphed to Petersburg to succeed M. Witte in that office, while he was starting the then Princess of Wales on her homeward journey from Livadia, after the death of Alexander III. Prince Khilkoff learnt his business in America, where he "fired" an engine before he drove one. and had served an apprenticeship in the cleaning-shed before he was promoted to the tender.

PRINCE FERDINAND of Bulgaria, who, on his road to Paris, the other day, exchanged his saloon for the footplate of the engine, shares a taste for that sort of thing with a good many distinguished personages. When his present Majesty was Prince of Wales, and a Cambridge undergraduate, he was credited with an appearance on what, in those days, the Eastern Counties line considered an express locomotive. His good brother of Belgium is quite capable of taking charge of the engine-room of his own yacht; and a Scots Duke, within living recollection, not infrequently acted as driver on the branch line that ran through his property.

THE new Ambassador at Vienna counts by no means as the least interesting of his previous experience the remarkable episode in European politics which saw his father, now Lord Goschen, Ambassador Extraordinary at "constant," and left the present Sir Edward full-blown Secretary of Embassy in that capital. Mr. Goschen was sent out by Lord Granville "to mark the sense which H. M. Government entertained of the gravity of the situation." The Sultan had to be told that the time had come when his engagements to Montenegro and Greece must be carried out. Montenegro wanted Dulcigno, Greece wanted a delimitation of the frontier that would give her Thessaly. It was five and twenty years ago come next May. His Imperial Majesty protested for all he was worth. The cession of Thessaly was not to be thought of. To ask him to give up Dulcigno to Montenegro was asking him to fight his own subjects, those amiable Albanians. How could he? He held out even against the threat of a combined naval demonstration. It looked as though things had come to a deadlock. Then the British Ambassador Extraordinary had a final interview with his Majesty. Next day the order was sent to hand over Dulcigno. On the 24th of May, 1881, Greece got Thessaly. On the 26th, Mr. Goschen left "Constant," his mission accomplished. It had lasted a year, less just two days.

CONTEMPORARY PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOLDEN BOWL by Henry James, (Methuen) The author has in this book reached the acme of analysis of every thought that passes through the involved brains of his characters. He has, however at different points gone beyond the delicate implication which generally in his stories leaves the reader—even the intelligent reader—in the air, quite uncertain whether he is justified in coming to a conclusion adverse to the manners—no, never the manners, they are perfect—but to the morals of his heroes or heroines. In the "Golden Bowl" we have a situation which at first promises a large measure of comfort, and not an inconsiderable amount of happiness for an Italian Prince, who has had the good fortune to win the affections of a charming American girl-millionaire whose father is a delightful person devoted to his daughter and bent on furthering her happiness even more than on collecting rare curios for himself. The Prince when introduced to us is content, and should be, for his lawyers have adjusted matters so that his poor nobility or noble poverty is to be henceforth sustained by the Verver millions. But just then, another and still more beautiful and charming American girl returns to Europe where the engaged couple are. This young person and the Prince had met before, and had mutually fallen in love, but were kept apart by the prudent reflection that neither of them had a cent on which to start life. Charlotte Stant in returning to Europe, was determined to see the Prince once more before his marriage. He is reticent in what he says when they meet, and loyal to Maggie Verver, but Charlotte Stant does not mince her words and distresses the Prince by letting him see with marked plainness that her affection is unchanged. Mr. James is "splendid" as he would say himself, in the conversations he allows his people to indulge in. Thought leaps out to wed with thought more rapidly than ever poet dreamed, even if the thoughts have not much to weight them. Maggie is the heroine of the story. When she has been four years the adoring wife of the Prince, and her father has been the husband of Charlotte Stant for two, the families are in daily and often even hourly friendly intimacy. Maggie's devotion to her father and her resolve not to allow him to feel that her happy marriage has deprived him of a daughter brought about his marriage with Charlotte and blinded her to the fact that her beautiful step mother and her own husband have much leisure on their hands and that they are thrown on their own resources to pass the time. Why or when Maggie began to doubt their discretion, Mr. James only indicates, though he goes far beyond his usual method of indefinite implication in showing how Maggie determines so to act that the terrible danger to her of entirely losing a husband whom she adores, shall be averted. In the ordering to this end of all the acts of the united family, Maggie works in the most delicate and self-sacrificing way, and finally is triumphant all along the line, deceiving every one as long as it is possible and never allowing the fatal truth to appear in all its nakedness. Mr. James has surpassed himself in elusive conversations which convey without saying exactly what each interlocutor wants the other to understand. The new situation is by no means a pleasant one to contemplate, and the reader cannot help wondering how three months of it was lived through with any approach to equanimity by the two couple. Maggie, knowing all she did, keeping her head and carrying on her social and domestic duties with her customary gracious gentleness, fully deserved that she should win. The part played by the Golden Bowl in the story is decisive, though it is brought in somewhat dramatically. The Prince. realising that it has told his tale, shows marvellous tact in admitting nothing, nor does he attempt denial. His attitude throughout is such as to evoke his wife's most sincere admiration. Indeed they all remain true to themselves, and never once admit that they know of any aberration from the right path of one or two of their number. It would be an eminently pathetic and tragic story in the hands of many an other writer. But Mr. James revels so in his powers of analysis that there is no room or foundation for any of the softer feelings.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, by A. M. Scott (Methuen). The authorities for this sketch of Mr. Churchill's character and career, have not been found in any special reserve. They are open to every one, in the various utterances, written or spoken, of Mr. Winston S. Churchill in the comments thereon in the press, or in the account of his Parliamentary action given in Hansard. The aim of this appreciation of a public man—still young as statesmen go—is the advancement of Retrenchment Army Reform and Freedom of Trade with which Mr. Scott considers Mr. Churchill's name has been primarily associated. The fact that the object of this study has recently changed his party colour, does not, we are assured, mean that he has changed his principles or his ideals. One sentence from the first chapter in which his "Youth and Genius" are considered reveals the spirit in which the writer approaches his task:—"He is of the race of giants. In the tempestuous gambols and soaring ambitions of his youth, we read the promise of a mighty manhood." In the fields of war and literature before ever he entered Parliament, Mr. Churchill is shown as winning with ease a world-wide reputation and still not finding a sufficient outlet for his energies. He wrote and published five books. The "Daily Mail" found out and proclaimed that in him were the seeds of future greatness, and that he—then only twenty-three, belonged by right divine to the world's highest order of merit. That Winston Churchill has since become a political leader says much for the discrimination of the journal that did not hesitate to say of him:—"At the rate, he goes there will hardly be room for him in Parliament at thirty, or in England at forty." Mr. Scott traces the qualities that have made of him a force to be reckoned with in English parliamentary life, and studies him as a Subaltern of Hussars and in the varied service he was as such engaged in, his experiences in the Boer War, later as member for Oldham, when he had resigned his commission; his rapid parliamentary success; his policy on the great questions of the day; his independent criticisms, are all supported by quotations from his own strong writings or speeches. The son has inherited from the father, Lord Randolph Churchill, only in greater degree, a skill in the use of invective. It is recalled that "he has described Mr. Brodrick as suffering from 'German Measles', Mr. Balfour as a 'Sheffield shuffler.' Mr. Arnold Forster as a 'Jack in office,' the Tariff Reform League as 'a disreputable body' whose support was as fatal as prussic acid to candidates, and he has dared to laugh at Mr. Chamberlain, whose patriotism, he has measured "by the imperial pint." It remains to be seen whether Mr. Winston S. Churchill will, as Mr. Scott here prophesies, "revive the faded glories of the "Manchester School," raise aloft the tattered flag, and rally to his own person the dispersed forces of Free Trade in one long line of battle." Of one thing the reader of this volume must be convinced, that Mr. Scott is a sincere believer in and admirer of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill as a man to be reckoned with and a worthy descendant of John, first Duke of Marlborough.

IN SEARCH OF THE UNKNOWN by Robert W. Chambers (Constable) is a connected series of stories wherein the most extraordinary episodes in natural history are related, according to the author, "simply and truthfully." The first tells the experiences of a research party sent to Port-of-Waves to fetch a pair of great auks said to be domesticated there, and bring them to the Zoological Gardens in New York. The Diague and the Mammoth are the next cheerful animals that the Secretary of that enterprising society set off to capture, and his encounter with these and another unknown or extinct animal makes very lively reading. The volume claims to be one of those so badly needed books, "[illegible] clear of fiction and which display only the carefully articulated skeleton of fact." But it [illegible] amusing to be put down as a sober scientific record. It has the picturesque and the vivid qualities which Mr. R. W. Chambers's writings always display, combined with extremely clever fooling in many chapters in the most romantic and impossible circumstances.

THE KESHRANJAN DIARY for 1905, is published by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen, Calcutta. It does the double duty of a diary and an ingenious advertisement of the Ayurvedic Pharmacy, giving on every page, opposite the days of the year, a description of native remedies, the diseases they are meant to cure, and their price.

OYAMA'S ADVANCE.

DRIVING IN PATROLS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Marshal Oyama reports that the armies from Kaiyuan continue advancing slowly with an extended front, expelling the Russian patrols from the villages en route. Forty miles separate the fronts of the two armies.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Austrian Attache Count Scheptzizky whom the Japanese have been vainly seeking has been found safe with General Rennenkampf.

AN OUTRAGE IN THE TSAR'S PALACE.

Arrest of a Suspected Assassin.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that a man disguised as a Colonel of Cossacks entered the Palace at Tsarskoeselo on Monday during a reception of officers and was arrested. Two small bombs were found on his person.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

Zemstvos and the Rescript.

AGITATION IN THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

The Russian Government has prohibited the Zemstvos from discussing the Rescripts of 3rd March and 31st March.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

M. Pobiedoncstzeff, the reactionary Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, resigns and the Patriarch will be elected head of the Church,

This is the outcome of the new reforming tendencies of the Church.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The King and the President.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

It has been arranged that President Loubet will join the King's train to-morrow, a few miles outside Paris, and will accompany His Majesty to the Paris terminus.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

His Majesty the King has started for Marseilles.

ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

A Protest to the Porte.

Sir Nicholas O'Conor has seriously protested to the Porte regarding outrages committed by soldiers and Mussulman villagers in Macedonia upon Bulgarians, and also regarding the destruction of the village of [illegible] where 34 corpses were found in the ruins.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

An International Conference.

THE "OPEN DOOR" POLICY.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

It is understood in well-informed circles in Berlin, that Germany desires to settle the Morocco question by means of an International Conference.

LATER.

The German Ambassador at Washington yesterday called at the War Department and left a Memorandum with Mr. Secretary Taft stating that Germany stands for the "Open Door" in Morocco as in the Far East, for the preservation of the status quo and safeguarding of the commercial relations of all nations. No mention is made of France.

The Memorandum has been communicated to President Roosevelt.

NEW HEAD MASTER OF ETON.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Canon Lyttelton has been elected Head Master of Eton.

The Rev. the Hon. Canon Edward Lyttelton, M.A., was born in London on the 23rd July. 1855, and is the seventh son of the 4th Lord Lyttelton. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Foundation Scholar in 1877, graduated B.A., with a 2nd class Classical Tripos in 1878, and took his M.A. Degree in 1881. He was appointed Assistant Master at Wellington College in 1880, and in the same capacity at Eton in 1882. From 1891-1903 he was Chairman of the Council of the Teachers' Guild. In 1892 he was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Albans, and in 1894 he was appointed a Member of the Commission on Secondary Education. In 1900 he was nominated a Member of the Consultative Committee to the Board of Education, and since 1890 he has been Headmaster of Haileybury College. Canon Lyttelton's publications are "Cricket," 1890; "Mothers and Sons," 1892; "Are we to go on with Latin Verses?" 1897 and "Training for the Young in the Laws of Sex," 1900.

THE GROUNDING OF A STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The [illegible] particulars regarding the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Nawab, which went ashore at Gopalpur on Sunday night, show that, so far, all attempts to get her afloat have proved futile.

GOPALPUR, APRIL 6.

The several attempts of the steamer Nawab at high water to get off herself had proved unsuccessful. The steam tug Hughli, from Calcutta, arrived here yesterday afternoon, but failed in her first attempt last night at high water, but successfully floated the Nawab at high water this morning at 9 o'clock.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BY-ELECTION AT BRIGHTON.

Ministerial Candidate Defeated.

OPPOSITION DEMAND DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The by-election at Brighton necessitated by the acceptance of office under Government by Mr. Gerald W. E. Loder, as Junior Lord of the Treasury, has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Villiers, who polled 8,209 votes against Mr. Loder, the Conservative, who polled 7,392.

The announcement of the result was received in the House of Commons, last night, with the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the Opposition and, at the conclusion of the sitting, Mr. Lloyd George and others demanded a Dissolution, declaring the election was the expression of disgust of the country with the Government.

Mr. Balfour's absence from the House was much criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The "Englishman" London correspondent cables:—There were exciting scenes in the House of Commons at the declaration of the Brighton result.

Rumours have been revived of the Governmen resigning after the Budget.

The importance of the Government defeat at Brighton is accentuated by the fact that since 1886 the constituency has provided two safe seats for Conservatives. It was doubtless this consideration which influenced the appointment of Mr. Gerald W. E. Loder to the Ministry. His previous official record went no farther than the post of Private Secretary to the President of the Local Government Board 1888-1892 and to the Secretary of State for India from 1896 to 1901. Mr. Loder had been one of the members for Brighton since 1889 when he was returned at a by-election, The last time a Radical stood for the constituency was in 1895 when the aggregate Conservative majority was 2,408. Mr. Loder headed the poll at each successive election after his first return. At the General Election in 1900 when a contest was produced by the appearance in the field of the late Mr. John Kensit as an independent Conservative. The figures of the poll were:—

Mr. G. W. F. Loder (C)	7,858
Mr. B. Wentworth (C)	6,626
Mr. John Kensit (Ind. C and Protestant)	4,893

The electorate numbers 18,634 and the figures of the by-election show an unusually heavy poll, the votes of the successful Liberal candidate being the highest yet recorded and exceeding Mr. Loder's total at the General Election by 351. On the other hand the defeated Minitser's poll is 466 below his total of five years ago.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

COST TO BE MET BY A DUTY ON JUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

The scheme for the improvement of Calcutta will be published shortly. It will be a very costly one, but the "Capital" understands that necessary funds will be raised by a small export duty on jute, the net result being that the improvement scheme would, under such circumstances, be paid for by foreign customers interested in jute trade. It is estimated that a small export duty of Re. 1 per 400 lbs. bale of raw jute with an equivalent rate on manufactured goods would bring in Rs. 70,00,000 per annum, which sum would be sufficient to liquidate principal and interest on the cost of the improvement scheme within a very reasonable term.

CALCUTTA'S MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation a requisition for a special meeting signed by 21 elected Commissioners was handed to the Chairman in order to consider the proposal for the formation of a Borough Council which the "Pioneer" states, has been referred by the Lieutenant-Governor to an unofficial Committee which, they have reason to believe, contains no elected representative of the ratepayers.

THE VICEROY'S ASSISTANT PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The post of Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, vacated by the retirement of Mr. F. W. Latimer, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. Scott.

LORD KITCHENER.

The Commander-in-Chief left Calcutta privately on Saturday, accompanied by Sir Ian Hamilton.

BORDER RIFLE THEFTS.

SOLDIER SHOT AT QUETTA.

QUETTA, APRIL 5.

On Monday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, one of the two sentries doing their turn at the Quarter Guard of the Welsh Regiment was shot in the back by a lurking rifle thief who also managed to make off with the soldier's rifle and bayonet. The unfortunate sentry never regained consciousness, and died while being taken on a stretcher to the General Hospital The bullet is believed to have been fired from a muzzle-loader and went clean through one of the victim's lungs.

One of the Welsh Quarter Guard sentries remains on the verandah while the second patrols in front outside, having a beat of some 150 paces with a sentry-box at one end. The assassin appears to have taken off his shoes, which were found at a little distance, so as to deaden the sound of his footsteps and apparently from rather close range fired at the patrolling sentry when his back had been turned.

Though the alarm was given almost immediately, troops from all sides and police having assembled within a marvellously short time and mounted parties sent off to scour the surrounding country, which is mountainous, no trace of the murderer has yet been obtained.

Meanwhile all the hill passes leading into foreign territory have been closed and are being watched. The authorities have offered a reward for information and for the capture of the fugitive. Parties of soldiers, police, and levies are out after him and hopes are entertained that he will be caught before he can gain Afghan territory, the asylum of all criminals in these parts.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

THE TALE OF DISASTER.

EUROPEANS KILLED.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPES.

LAHORE, APRIL 5.

Although there are evidences of yesterday's earthquake in almost every house in Lahore, and much serious damage was done to some of the public buildings, while there were considerable number of fatalities and casualties, yet, on the whole, the city and civil station seem to have stood the severe and prolonged shock far better than most people would have ventured to predict considering the number of heavy domes, slender minarets, cupolas poised on light columns and tall houses that characterise the public and domestic architecture of the city.

Mian Mir seems to have felt the shock a good deal less than Lahore, but it was severe enough to badly crack the steeple of the historic church. Amritsar, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Multan and Rawalpandi all report earthquake shocks and some casualties and damage. But it is in the hills that the worst results have been experienced, though information is as yet very scanty, and from some of the summer stations, where telegraph offices have not yet been opened, no reports have been received. Others, as for instance, the whole of Kashmir have evidently had their communications cut by landslips and accidents to lines of wires.

The worst account came from Dharmsala where the fullest force of the shock must have been felt, for dreadful loss of life has occurred. The whole lamentable extent of the catastrophe is not yet known, but the native town is reported to be levelled to the ground, great loss of life occurring among the natives. The damage is almost equally serious in the civil station and cantonment and many Europeans, including ladies and children, have been injured, among the fatalities being Mr. C. W. Loxton, C. S., Mr. F. N. Levi, C. S., Mr. C. A. Young, C. S., Mr. Frank Farley, Executive Engineer, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Colonel Robinson, commanding, and the two Misses Robinson, Captain Muscraft and Mrs. Holderness, all of whom are killed. Urgent demands for medical assistance have been sent to Lahore, and there is a difficulty about food supplies, for the bazaar is in ruins.

Another correspondent says:—

Mr. C. W. Loxton, C.S., had only the day before taken over charge of the office of District Judge from Captain Elliot, who, with his wife and family, left the same day. No news is to hand yet as to the fate of Mrs. Loxton, who was married only in January last.

Mr. F. M. Levi, C. S., Revenue Assistant, was perhaps one of the most able and promising officers in the Punjab Commission and is especially sad to note he was due to proceed home on six months' leave very shortly.

Mr. C. A. Young, C.S., Treasury Officer, was a most promising officer and was living in the same bungalow with Mr. Levi, as was also Mr. T. Millar, C.S., Superintendent in Mandi State, of whose fate nothing is yet known.

Mr. F. Farley, Executive-Engineer, was also a most able and hard working officer and in this instance it is a particularly pathetic fact that Mrs. Farley had only recently started for England.

MANY DEATHS AT LAHORE.

The earthquake mortality at Lahore city is variously estimated between 50 and 100. The shock created an uproar in the Zoo, the piercing shrieks of peafowls being predominant, and over the station crows and other birds flew in alarm from the swaying trees.

Yesterday, landlords paid anxious visits to their property and last evening numerous residents visited the damaged buildings, especially the Town Hall which is a sad ruin. It has been stripped of all its outer ornaments, the staircases are choked with debris and in front and on both sides is a wide margin of broken bricks, cupolas and iron railings from the upper verandah, smashed in parts, into tiny fragments. The western gable of the Market has separated from the roof and is bulging out to a dangerous extent, while the other end is badly cracked. The highest point in the Commercial Buildings is cracked.

The northern porch of the Cathedral has suffered, and on the same side a heavy masonry point has fallen from the top, damaging the slating of the projecting side aisle. St. Andrew's Kirk is cracked in front, and the tiling is damaged.

Max Minck's building felt the shock internally. Business premises show signs of the shock.

In the city, the residents were thrown into a great panic. Nearly all the big houses have suffered more or less. The tops of two minarets of the Royal Mosque and of the Golden Mosque have fallen and the upper storey of the Moulvi Fazal-ud-Din's big house shows several cracks. Nearly the whole of a three-storied house collapsed and seven persons were buried under the debris, of whom only three were saved. A girl near Wazir Khan's Mosque was killed by the fall of a house. The boarding and orphanage houses of the Islamia School have suffered badly. Luckily all the occupants were saved unhurt.

Two houses in Wacho Weli Kucha Mehtian collapsed, killing eight persons. Nela Ram's buildings in the city were somewhat cracked and in Anarkali some houses are reported to have collapsed. The newly built house of Shaikh Umar Bukhsh, barrister-at-law, has been greatly damaged. In Mauza Ichra several houses have been injured. In Sanda Kalan a big house collapsed, and in Mozang, a large minaret of the Sirdar Khan's mosque has fallen.

A correspondent at Maler Kolta says:—

A bad shock of earthquake was felt here at 6-5 o'clock, lasting about 40 seconds. The earthquake was felt at Murree about 7 o'clock and lasted for several seconds. A telegram received from Dalhousie states that much damage has been done and that "Alveley," the Commissioner's house, has collapsed.

A Jullundur correspondent writes that at about 6-2 a. m. very severe earthquake was felt which seemed to continue for more than six minutes. There were rumbling sounds and noises which were immediately followed by a tremendous shaking of floors, walls and doors. Buildings were rocked from side to side as if they were on the crest of a wave. It seemed to be passing from north-west to south-east, and it continued for about two minutes. The shocks continued in milder form up to 8 a. m. and the oscillation has not ceased even up to now. Many of the old buildings seem to have been seriously damaged. The new buildidgs are much cracked. The public mind is very unsettled, and men and women have left their houses and are camping on the open ground. The damage to property is enormous.

A severe shock was felt at Ferozepore soon after 6 a. m. People were shaken out of their beds. It lasted over a minute. A couple of houses have tumbled down in the town, and the Baghdadi Gate is cracked. Orthodox Hindoos say it is the heinous sins of her children that makes mother earth tremble. Some people who were buried under the fallen houses are being extricated, and one woman has been found dead.

At Patiala, a severe shock occurred at 6-5. lasting several minutes and occasional shocks were felt at intervals for half an hour afterwards. At Amritsar, the railway station portico is down and the belfry of the Mission Church has toppled over. Hundreds of people left their houses and got out into open spaces, the Sant Singh gardens, etc. The damage is estimated at several lakhs and some lives have been lost.

Shocks were also felt at Tarn Taran, 32 miles off, where nine people were killed and seven injured.

At Dehra Dun there was a terrible earthquake at 6-30. Six shocks were felt, the first being described as awful and lasting fully five minutes. Houses and trees oscillated and the motion was apparently east and west. The Roman Catholic Chapel is quite ruined and several houses have been rendered uninhabitable owing to damaged walls and roofs. It is reported that some natives have been killed.

THE DAMAGE AT MUSSOORIE.

MUSSOORIE, April 5.

There was an earthquake scare again last night. Some four or five shocks occurred but not of importance. The numbers of deaths of Europeans from the results of the previous earthquake shocks lack confirmation. Eight natives were killed by falling rocks etc., and two others injured. The injuries to buildings, public and private, are large. Important public buildings were extensively damaged and many private houses completely demolished. Fissures were opened in the roads and reclosed. Nevertheless Mussoorie with its usual equanimity and public spirit has already entered upon the huge task of repairs.

An eye-witness at Mussoorie writes an account of the earthquake as felt there:—

It is said two small shocks happened in the night, but at ten minutes past six a real good quake came. The tremors seemed to be travelling from north to south, and houses built across its path seem to have suffered less than those along it. The duration of the big tremor has been variously esimated at from one and three-quarter minutes to five. I took the time as just under two minutes. Then there followed a shock at 6-24, one at 6-37, and two minor ones later on. The first thing we noticed was the rapid way in which the shops and houses were vacated, people camping out on the tennis courts, natives squatting about on the Mall, everyone talking loudly and giving their experiences. The Savoy Hotel has suffered badly. Most of the towers have collapsed, the ends of two buildings have gone in, and a bow window end seems wrenched crooked. One visitor, who is upon sick leave and unable to move, lay in bed and saw the walls swaying and as bricks and plaster gave way, he was struck on the head, but was moved just in time to save his life. The scene in the Savoy ground was one of the oddest possible. Several of the residents, chiefly ladies, were out under the trees in hastily snatched up garments, with hair powdered with falling plaster. One lady in the hotel has her jewellery buried under a mound of bricks and mortar some feet high.

Report speaks of at last two fatal cases amongst the natives.

This is the fourth severe earthquake that has happened here, and it is said to be the second worst.

A Simla telegram states that Mrs. Collins, who was in her bed at the Grand Hotel, came through the second storey floor to the ground with the debris, but was unhurt.

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Though the damage caused by the earthquake to property is not too severe in Simla as elsewhere, very considerable amount of loss has been occasioned there to individual owners, a number of chimney stacks having fallen and other injury to the property having occurred. There also have been several narrow escapes. In the Grand Hotel a falling chimney stack crashed through one of the buildings from top to bottom passing completely through the bedroom of a lady visitor who escaped only by a few feet. At Viceregal Lodgea mass of masonry weighing some tons broke through into the room immediately above that occupied by Lady Curzon, but was fortunately arrested there. The Town Hall, the new Secretariat buildings and a great number of private dwelling houses have also suffered. The earthquake appears to have been almost entirely confined to the Western Himalayas, its intensity rapidly decreasing both northwards in Kashmir and south-west and east of a centre somewhere about Dharamsala where the worst of damage occurred.

At Bombay it was scarcely felt, though at Delhi and Agra its force was considerable. Sonemarg also reports only slight earthquake, while at Srinagar it was severe.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

London, March 26th.—An Australian telegram from London, dated the 26th ultimo, states that the body of the late Marquis of Anglesey has been taken to England for interment. The coffin was opened in London to enable the insurance companies concerned to identify the body.

THE KING'S INDISPOSITION.

His Majesty King Edward has been slightly indisposed and is looking paler than usual. The "Lancet" attributes the indisposition to a chill contracted while motoring.

THE KAISER AT BREMEN.

THE IMPERIAL BURDEN.

At a banquet at Bremen, the Kaiser made a remarkable speech. He declared, that so far as he was personally concerned, his bayonets and guns would remain idle, but always sharp and fit and in a condition of preventing outsiders from disturbing the Germans.

Personally he did not aspire to the burden of a sovereign of the world by conquest. The only world-sovereignty a Hohenzollern desired was one founded on the mutual confidence of nations striving for the same goal. He declared every new German battleship was another pledge of peace, and described the Germans as the salt of the earth.

LINEIVITCH'S POSITION.

THE NEED FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

HARBIN'S DEFENCES.

GERMAN ARMS FOR RUSSIA.

The "Vorwaerts," the Berlin Socialist organ, declares that the German Arms and Ammunition Company is supplying hundreds of machine guns to Russia.

Russian telegrams from the front declare that unless two hundred thousand men immediately reinforce General Lineivitch a retreat, possibly to Siberia, will be inevitable.

The defences of Harbin are described as precarious, and, the Russian front being parallel to the railway, the least break will isolate the Russians from their base.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The "Temps" declares emphatically that France has decided to adhere to her alliance with Russia.

The opponents of the Dual Alliance have no influence in France.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Volunteers:—Leave of absence out of India is granted as follows: (1) Colonel H. Wendon, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, for six months from 30th April; (2) Honorary Chaplain Rev. Raymond Hugh, B.A., 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, for seven months from 1st May.

ARRIVALS, April 6.

Lt R H Marsh, 18th F L, on leave from Nowgong.
Lt H B Nutting, R Irish Regt, on leave from Agra.
Capt J J Land, Ord Dept, on leave from Rawalpindi.

DEPARTURE, APRIL 6.

Lieut R B Featherstone, 1st Devons, on duty to Chaubattia.

THE Cabul Mission have experienced heavy snow upon the homeward march and had some difficulty on this account in crossing the pass three stages from the city, but the remainder of their journey to India will be easy. Mr. Dane proceeds upon six months' leave home after his return from Afghanistan, Mr. Fraser continuing to act for him as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Major H. G. Carnegy, deceased:—Captain R. S. Pottinger to be First Grade Assistant Political Agent, Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield to be Second Grade Assistant Political Agent and Lieutenant A. H. E. Mosse to be Third Grade Assistant Political Agent.

The following substantive pro tem. appointments are made vice Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., on deputation:—Captain H. F. Jacob to be Fourth Grade, Political Agent, Captain F. DeB. Hancock to be First Grade Assistant, Political Agent, and Captain H. W. Berthon to be Second Grade Assistant, Political Agent.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., on relief by the Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C. S., is appointed to be Political Agent, Bhor.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st April or subsequently.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, is granted with effect from the 13th April or subsequently such privilege leave on full pay as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. A.C. Daniel, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, passed on the 10th and the 11th March, respectively, examinations in Law and in Kanarese.

Mr. Daniel is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police on Rs. 300 per mensem with effect from the 11th March.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days with effect from the 27 April with permission to prefix his leave to the summer vacation.

Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Karachi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Leggatt.

Mr. W. H. Luck, District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, is granted with effect from the 12th May, or subsequently such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. K. A. Reinold was appointed to act as Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police with effect from the 5th January, till the date on which he joined the special appointment of Assistant to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. G. Monteath, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. W. F. Jardine, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 10th June, in combination with furlough for one year.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., Assistant-Collector, Thana, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from 27th May or subsequently.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., on relief by the Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C. S., is appointed to be Collector of Poona and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona District.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., on relief, is appointed to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. M. MacMillan, B.A. (Oxon.), Principal, Elphinstone College, is granted furlough from 1st April 1905 to 13th April 1906.

Mr. W.H. Sharp, M.A. (Oxon.), acts as Principal, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. M. MacMillan, B.A. (Oxon.), on furlough, Mr. Sharp should also act as Professor of English during the next term.

Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, B.A. (Oxon.), act as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy during the next term vice Mr. Sharp.

Mr. J. N. Fraser, M. A., Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Poona, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F. R. C. S., I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, Barrister-at-law, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for nine months from the 13th May or subsequently.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of his Excellency the Governor:—Captain J. H. Crawford, 32nd Lancers, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp with effect from the 1st March.

Mr. H. C. R. John, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days combined with furlough for one year, six months and fourteen days with effect from the 17th June with permision to retire at the end of the combined leave.

Captain R. S. Muter, R. E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 18th April, or subsequently.

Mr. T. Ryan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway.

CATTLE BREEDING IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Government have issued the following Press Note:—

The desirability of improving the breeds of cattle in this country has long been under the consideration of the Government of India and of this Government, and the point has been raised whether bull-breeding or bull-rearing should be undertaken by Government in furtherance of that object. After consultation with the district officers, the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that some attempt to improve the breeds of cattle, in places in which the people themselves are not alive to the importance of careful breeding, is a proper object for a small expenditure of public funds, when so large a share of these funds is dependent on the efficiency of agriculture, and that though bull-breeding would eventually result in a better type of animal than bull rearing it would be more expensive and would take a much longer time to provide the same number of good bulls. The object to be attained is rather to secure large number of good bulls without much delay, than a small number of first class bulls after the lapse of several years and by the establishment of bull-rearing farms, it would be possible to obtain suitable calves from parts of the country where the village herds are good and after bringing them to maturity at the depots distribute them as bulls to other parts of the country where the agricultural stock is inferior. This Government have accordingly directed that a cattle-rearing farm should, in the first instance, be established in a suitable locality, and that the result of the experiment should be watched before similar farms are started in other parts of the Presidency. It is proposed to open the new farm on a site close to the City of Sholapur, at an estimated initial cost of Rs. 26,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,000 per annum.

There is at Chharodi in the Ahmedabad District, an Association called the Gujarat Cattle Preservation Association, whose principal object is to preserve the breed of cattle for which Gujarat is celebrated, and to carry on the business of breeding cattle and any animals used for agricultural and economic purposes. The cattle-breeding farm maintained by this Association has recently been placed under the supervision of a Veterinary Graduate, and a suitable grant-in-aid has been made to it. The question of adding a cattle-rearing farm to the breeding farm at Chharodi, in order to ascertain which method gives the better results, in under consideration.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Costumes for Bridesmaids.

THE NEWEST SPRING COLOURS.

NEW SUMMERY MATERIALS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

WITH the first weeks of Lent, there comes always a lull in the matter of marriages. Between now and Easter, however, many a bride elect, whose wedding is fixed to take place at the end of April, will be holding solemn conclave with her bridesmaids, in order that she may discuss from every point of view the costumes to be worn by the attendant maidens on this all-important occasion. The suggestions, which are now given, may possibly prove specially helpful at the present moment. The frocks chosen are intentionally of so simple and practical a kind, that they might very well be worn afterwards, and without any alteration, as ordinary summer dresses. This is a consideration which makes for economy, and which should not be despised where there are many daughters with dress allowances that are more or less limited. For the grown-up bridesmaid, the material selected is a soft white ring-spot net, to be made up over glace silk, with a quantity of little frills of gathered net round the hem of the skirt, and a wide sash of turquoise blue silk ribbon at the waist, finished with long floating ends and silken fringes. The bodice is draped with a frilled fichu of white chiffon, caught with a single La France rose, while the elbow sleeves are composed entirely of full frills of net and worn with very long gloves of white glace kid. The bodice is filled in with a transparent yoke of Alencon lace. The picture hat of white chip has a crown formed of Alencon lace frills, mounted on a bandeau of turquoise blue ribbon and long Alencon lace strings, which float away over the shoulders at the back and which are caught against the brim with a single rose. There is also a little Romney lace cap under the brim resting on the hair, and threaded through with turquoise blue baby ribbon.

A simple little frock of white satin somewhat reminiscent of the period of Charles I., is suggested for the child-bridesmaids. For those who are not superstitious on the subject of colour, the gathered flower-petal, rosettes on the skirt might be carried out in a delicate shade of pale green. The more ordinary pale blue, pink or even white might be substituted by the brides who consider green to be unlucky. And of these, by-the-way, there are many more than a mere man might suppose. The bodice is very quaint, with its little tabs of satin, edged with lace, and its pointed Vandyke collar of lace and embroidery. The close-fitting cap is also of lace, tied under the chin with satin ribbons and there are formal little bunches of flowers on either side. If the frock is trimmed with pale green, the flowers in the cap might be snowdrops. With the other trimmings suggested tiny roses, white or pink, might be used or forget-me-nots; while for those who prefer something still more simple, the cap might be finished at the sides with rosettes of white satin.

Certain soft shades of mauve and lilac are quietly but persistently asserting themselves in all directions and there seems every prospect at present that through Lent at all events these delicate half-mourning tones used either alone or in conjunction with white or with black will be more generally worn than any other colour. No matter whether the pretext for wearing these colours be a devout one or not, certain it is that the soft spring-like shades of the lilac blossom and even the deep purple of the crocus and the dark shade of the wood violet all have a special charm at the present season of the year. They are surprisingly becoming, too, even to complexions and colourings that are widely different from each other while they can be worn with equal success by the debutante and by the chaperon. In these circumstances one can scarcely wonder at the number of gowns in mauve and lilac as well as in deep violet, that have made their appearance this week already giving a welcome relief of colour among the sombre gowns in black which so many people seem to wear in London during Lent. Next in favour after mauve and lilac there come some very dainty shades of silver-grey and favender, which are particularly pretty in fine soft cloth and in all the varieties of taffetas mousseline and taffetas chiffon crepe de chine, and silk eolienne which will be so much worn this year. The vogue for brown dies hard, and some of the dark chestnut shades may still be seen here and there, although they are rapidly giving place to a new tone of pale cinnamon brown, which is wonderfully becoming, partly, no doubt, because it has a certain amount of pink in its composition, and partly because it lends itself so amiably to the introduction of those little touches either of pale green or of turquoise blue which have taken the place of the universal orange of last year.

A most commendable and severe simplicity is certainly the keynote of the coming fashions, as far as tailor-made gowns and coats are concerned. The only bogey in the immediate future, from the tailor's point of view, is the return of the gigot sleeve in an exaggerated form. By common consent, at present, however, the greater number of the new tailor-gowns are being arranged with neat coat sleeves which follow quite closely the line of the arm, but which possess a certain charm, nevertheless, when they are allied to other equally severe outlines of coat and skirt. Carried out in pale green cloth, a coat and skirt costume with these perfectly plain and close-fitting sleeves has lately been made by a well-known Paris tailor for ladies. The skirt is moulded smoothly round the hips, so that the coat may fit above it without crease or wrinkle. Nearer to the hem, where by the way, the skirt is quite short, as the gown is intended for walking, it seems to gain a mysterious fulness, which sets it out very becomingly round the feet. Possibly one or two steels in the silk petticoat beneath may have something to do with these smart effect, but, be that as it may, the skirt hangs to perfection, while the coat, which is also absolutely plain and tight-fitting, is made in a long three-quarter length, with no trimming at all beyond a collar and revers of darker green moire silk, with hip-pockets and cuffs to correspond. After all the frills and furbelows to which our eyes have been of late accustomed, it is quite a relief to see such simple gowns as these. Many of the new spring coats are designed on the same lines, and made in fine cloth in white or cream colour, probably, or some pale pastel shade, with just a small turn-down collar of velvet in leaf-green, Sevres blue, or old-rose, for choice, daintily embroidered with some small sprays of flowers in brightly tinted ribbon-work, with one or two Louis XVI. knots worked in threads of gold.

For blouses and for dressy purposes the hints for early summer suggest that the coming season will be pre-eminently one for silk wear. There is an immense variety among the silks. For reception gowns the new pompadour crepe de chine is the most used. It somewhat resembles Liberty silk, and has the same lustrous surface. A broad Liberty stripe alternates with one of the same shade in crepe while over both is a floral design in pompadour effects. For simpler frocks the old-time chene silk, which was worn in the early sixties, is a leading favourite. Both these materials develop beautifully into restaurant and theatre dresses, which are hardly less elaborate than genuine ball gowns, but are made high-necked or with a guimpe of some transparent. In all dress materials floral effects are prominent, and floral pongees promise to be very chic. In the China silks pale blue, crysophase green, and Du Barry pink will be the leading colours, with, of course, the usual array of deeper blues, greys, and plums for occasions when a light frock would be impossible. Taffetas and other light-weight silks show checks in all sizes and in a multitude of colour schemes. A new silk is a soft finish taffeta in rather large checks of light blue and white, divided by groups of black hair-lines.

Shot effects will also be much worn both plain and showing fine stripes or bloomed flower designs, woven into the fabric. One of the most beautiful of these silks is a palest grey messaline shot with white, and with a bloomed, conventional flower in most delicate blue, yellow, or rose. The flower as well as the grey is shot with white, and its outlines are hardly discernible the rose seeming to melt into the grey with a silvery tone over all. The buff, ecru colour, and light orange tones enter largely into the silks, as into all the new season's materials. Some of the light orange or pinkish-yellow combinations with white are very pretty. The Indian and China silks have also adopted the new colour schemes, and, in addition to the plain colours, there are dainty stripes and checks in willow green and white brown and white and buff and white. The fancy flowered and brocaded silks are myriad, and they run a complete scale of intricacy and gorgeousness in colour and design. In the thin silken materials there are many modifications of the crepes, mousselines, and gauzes. A crepe messaline is particularly noticeable, with its ground shot in pale buff and white, with the most delicate of little white vines running over its surface.

The dainty little theatre caps, or matinee bonnets as they are called, are much worn in Paris, and are little more than a framework with a light bow attached. One very original headdress consisted of a criss-cross of rose stems in net fashion, with a tiny pink rose at each point of intersection. In front was a light Alsatian bow of fine cream lace, spangled with silver, having in the centre a cluster of tiny pink roses similar to those at the back. Another little cap was a frame of pearls intermingled with green sequins. The sides were decorated with loops of pearls, and the whole was finished with a cluster of ostrich tips. A more severe, though effective, arrangement was that of a large, handsome bow of velvet placed in front of a cap of jet. Some very graceful new modes in hairdressing have made their appearance, among them the famous "coiffure Josephine." This historic arrangement is achieved with little curls resting on the neck at each side of a low chignon. The small coiffure hats require a most careful arrangement of the hair. For these toques come groups of curls, to be pinned on after the hat is in place. They fill in becomingly the little spaces left by the incurving of the brim.

A notable function of last week was that of the soiree organized by the "Humanitarian League," at Essex Hall, which has worked so unweariedly to ensure an increasing respect for the rights of animals, and includes several well-known women among its supporters. Mr. Sydney Olivier, late Acting-Governor of Jamaica, gave an interesting address on "Humanity in the West Indies," and a special feature of the evening was the charming singing of Miss Mary Peddle, a young American vocalist. Not the least among the champions of our dumb friends is Mrs. Ceredig Jones, who has not only worked unremittingly on the committee of the "Anti-Bearing-Rein Association," but as I see from the Society's report, which has just reached me, has herself defrayed the whole expense of the big poster which has blazoned forth the iniquitous cruelty of the bearing rein in the West End, where the reminder is most needed, and has sent one hundred such pictures to the provinces. Surely we give our miserable horses enough to suffer in our slippery London streets without employing the added torment of the bearing-rein. The Association for its suppression is, by the way, located at the office of that excellent little magazine, "The Animals' Friend," York House, Portugal-street, Lincoln's inn, so consequently no rent, office expenses, or salaries are deducted from its funds, which are used in the interests of the cause direct.

THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

A PRESS NOTE issued by the Bombay Educational Department gives a report by the Director of Public Instruction on the School Final Examination which was held for the first time in 1904 under the supervision of the Education Department. The report has been prepared in reference to a Government resolution issued in January last. After reviewing the results of the examination and the reports of the Examinners, he Director of Public Instruction states:—

"From this short review of the Examination lately held and the reports received it is evident that there is very great room for improvement in the whole arrangement of the Examination and especially in the courses at present laid down in certain optional subjects. I have invited proposals for a revised syllabus from all the Examiners in special subjects, and these will be considered in the Conference to be held in Bombay, while at the same time the Examination as a whole will be reviewed, and I hope very shortly to submit to Government proposals for the modification of the present Examination with a view to its improvement in 1905 and following years. Probably it will not be possible to carry out all desirable reforms in the Examination of 1905, but I trust that we shall be able to effect some advantageous changes and thereafter gradually to evolve a suitable and satisfactory system for the Examination. I would add one word as to the general character of the candidates at the last Examination. It is admitted that in the past the University School Final Examination has received no very special attention from the University which conducted it or from the schools which prepared its candidates. The eyes of the public, and the Schools have been fixed on the Matriculation Examination, and those who prepared for the School Final Examination have usually been the inferior pupils of a school who thought that they could not pass the Matriculation Examination. The orders of Government as to the public service have no doubt given importance to the Examination and a corresponding stimulus to the schools but the effect is not yet fully apparent, and there is little doubt that in the late Examination we have been dealing not with the highest product of our High Schools or even with those who represent the average efficiency of a school, but rather with the more backward and less capable students who have taken up the Examination because they have no other resource. "I do not think that this will be the case in the future. Presumably the best and brightest boys will seek a Collegiate career and this is as it should be, but already many schools, which have hitherto entirely neglected the School Final Examination (e. g., the Elphinstone High School, Government High School, Ahemdabad, etc.), are creating School Final Classes and preparing candidates for the Examination of 1905. The fact that the Department has undertaken the Examinations has, if I may be allowed the opinion, given the schools and the public confidence, and I have no doubt whatever that a largely increased number of candidates and of better prepared candidates, will attend the Examination of 1905. On the above report the following Resolution has been issued by Government:—"The Director of Public Instruction should be thanked for his comprehensive and interesting report. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is satisfied with the conduct of the first School Final Examination held under the Department, and hopes that, with necessary alterations in the syllabus suggested by experience, the Examination will furnish a test which will secure the confidence of the general public. Government have already recognised the Examination as qualifying for admission to the lower grades of the public service."

OPENING OF THE RACHEL SASSOON MILL.

Yesterday morning a large gathering met at Chinchpookli to witness the opening ceremony of a new Mill, called the Rachel Sassoon Mill, founded by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co, the well-known mill proprietors of Bombay. Mr Nathan, the Superintendent of the Mills in delivering his opening address congratulated the senior partner of the firm, Mr Jacob Sassoon, upon his fresh venture in the field of mill industry, and after wishing the new mill every success made feeling reference to Mrs Jacob Sassoon, after whom the mill had been named, who through ill-health was unable to be present. Mr. Jacob Sassoon, who, on rising to reply, was warmly applauded, rendered thanks for the kind references made to Mrs Jacob Sassoon and for all the good wishes bestowed upon the new mill for its future success. Mr Jacob Sassoon amid loud-cheers then formally declared the Rachel Sassoon Mill opened, and the gathering then adjourned for refreshments. After being profusely garlanded, Mr. Jacob Sassoon and party, amid renewed cheering and applause, drove off.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon. On the motion of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, seconded by Dr. Sukhia, Mr. James Macdonald was vated to the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT.

In accordance with a notice of motion Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., K.C.I.E., &c., be appointed President of the Corporation for the year 1905-06. He said:—

Mr. Chairman, I consider it a special privilege to have the honour to propose for occupying the presidential chair during the current year the name of a councillor who has for many years enjoyed our highest confidence, esteem and respect, and who has, from year to year, himself exercised the privilege of proposing other councillors to that high civil honour. As you are aware, three councillors other than the councillor I am proposing, were aspirants this year for this office. But having regard to the forthcoming visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India and anxious that our beloved city should offer its welcome to the Royal guests by the hands of her best and most distinguished representative and citizen, several of our councillors in a body made a pressing request to the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, the illustrious and worthy leader of the Corporation to consent to be elected as our president, and he was good enough to comply with the request, though not without considerable reluctance. (Applause) In proposing Sir Pherozeshaw as president it is hardly necessary for me in this hall to do anything more than merely to name him. To recount his services is to recount the history of this Corporation. Sir Pherozeshaw has been connected with the Corporation from a time when several of us were in our teens and some of us were yet unborn. He took a prominent part in the stormy debates of the Justices, and in a paper on Municipal Reform read before the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, he foreshadowed an elective constitution for the Corporation which it is not too much to say served as a basis for the legislation of 1872, and later on that of 1888. He has already been twice our president, in 1884-85 and 1885-86. His previous presidentships have been marked by some notable events in the history of this Corporation and his third presidentship will, it may be expected, be no less memorable. His services in bringing into shape the present Municipal Act of 1888, can never be forgotten. His unique familiarity with the past history of the Corporation his grasp of details, his mastery of the Act, his quick judgment and his strength of character make him an ideal president. During his Municipal career extending over nearly 35 years, he has taken the deepest interest and the most active and intelligent part in the Municipal Government of this city, and many and varied are the questions which have engaged his earnest attention and which have been so far satisfactorily dealt with. The settlement of the Police charges the Government contribution in aid of primary education, the apportionment of plague charges, the question of the Corporation's proper share of the revenue derived from liquor and tobacco lisenses the defining of the power of the Plague Committee, the proper drainage of the city and the distribution of the water supply, the purchase of the tramways, these and other questions too numerous to mention have from time to time, as they came up before the Corporation been dealt with in a most masterly manner by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw who has applied to the consideration of them, energy, wisdom, farsightedness, Legal acumen, and perseverance such, as to command the admiration of all. This Corporation owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his disinterested and valuable services in the cause of local self-Government, and I may mention without any fear of contradiction, that he has justly earned the high position of the leader of this Corporation by his perfect mastery of the facts and details of every important question, his pursuasive and convincing eloquence and his readiness in finding out the true issues of every question, and guiding the debates of the Corporation. In his attendance at the meetings of the Corporation and its numerous committees he has been remarkably regular, which for a man of his profession means a considerable self-sacrifice. His work in the Corporation has, however, been to him a labour of love. It has moreover not been confined to what he has been able to do in the Corporation itself. For, we all know that as the representative of the Corporation on the Local Legislative Council from 1892 he has always zealously guarded the interests of the city especially in connection with the Amendment Acts and the passing of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and the Police Acts. In my remarks to-day, Gentlemen, our object has been to limit myself strictly to our freind's services to our Corporation, only, and I have therefore not alluded to his eminent work as a member of the Supreme Legislative Council or in other capacity. No Indian occupies a more commanding or a more universally trusted position in the country to-day than Sir Pherozeshah and all the great influence which he thus wields and all his great distinction, he has freely and unreservedly placed at the disposal of this Corporation. His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased last year to recognise his valuable services by conferring on him the Knighthood of the most Emient Order of the Indian Empire, an honour which this Corporation regarded as a signal distinction conferred on itself and for which it signified its appreciation and thankfulness in a becoming manner. Gentlemen it is such a great man and distinguished colleague that I have the honour to propose as president of this Corporation for the current year. It means in one way a loss to us. When he is locked up in the chair he will not be able to join in our debates, and we shall thus be deprived of the guidance which as an ordinary member he has ever been ready to give. But this loss will doubtless be more than made up for by the elevated tone which our deliberations, will receive under his presidentship. I have every hope that you will carry this proposition with acclamation (Loud applause.)

Mr. Sassoon J. David seconded the resolution. He said Sir Bhalchandra had dealt with the resolution so exhaustively that there was nothing practically left for him to say in support of it. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah's long and honourable connection with this Corporation and the great and valuable services that he had rendered to the city were so well known that it was superfluous for Mr. David to refer to them. He was sure they would agree with him when he said that it was very appropriate that Sir Pherozeshah, who had done so much for the Bombay Municipality, should be the President of the Corporation for this year and should have the honour of receiving on behalf of the Corporation their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit to India. It had already been stated that he occupied the chair on two previous occasions and it had been acknowledged that he did so with great tact and ability and they had every reason to believe that he would occupy the chair on this occasion with equal fitness.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he would add one word to what had been said by the different speakers, in support of the resolution. It appeared to him that both the mover and the seconder of the resolution had referred to the exceptionally valuable and excellent services that Sir Pherozeshah had rendered to the city. Every councillor had acknowledged those services, but Sir Pherozeshah had conferred a still higher honour and greater obligation on the Corporation by accepting the post of its Presidentship. It had been with some hesitation decided that Sir Pherozeshah should be requested to occupy the chair, because it had been felt that to put Sir Pherozeshah in the Presidential Chair, was to muzzle him and thus deprive the city of his services, which he would otherwise render while outside the Presidential Chair. However, he (the speaker) considered that Sir Pherozeshah while even in the Presidential Chair, would continue to give the same help and guidance as he had hitherto done, in the disposal of the important questions that came before the Corporation. He trusted that the resolution would be carried with prolonged cheers.

Dr. Dadachanji further supported the proposition. He said when the history of this first Corporation in India came to be written, Sir Pherozeshah would be immortalised as the eminent leader of this house. Sir Pherozeshah by his eloquence, by his great ability and by his constructive skill and above all by the high tone that he had introduced into the Municipal life would stand out before posterity as the greatest man of the time (Applause). Great men were like great mountains and they did not appreciate their magnitude when they were close to them, but in order to appreciate their magnitude they must go to a distance and see which peak had towered above the others. So they had placed Sir pherozshah at a distance by appointing him to the chair in order to know how greater he was than his fellow competitors (Applause).

Dr. Sukhia said with the new year that had commenced that day, he expected something quite new from the Councillors. He expected that the business would commence with brief speeches. But his expectation was not realised, for he found that nearly twenty-five minutes had been devoted to the very first business of the day. Under the circumstances he would support the resolution without any further remarks.

Mr. J. B. Petit said in honouring Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, they were honouring themselves. Sir Pherozeshah had taught the members the methods and ways in which they should act in performing the manifold duties of the Corporation. They would now have the opportunity of learning their duties as President of the Corporation. Sir Pherozeshah's tower of zeal, ability and coolness and consideration which he always brought to bear on various questions under consideration, placed him as the first citizen of this great city.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said it was not on account of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, that they elected Sir Pherozshah to the Chair, but it was on account of his ability and ripe experience that they elevated him to the exalted position.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said just as Dick Whittington, the renowned citizen of London, had been thrice elected Lord Mayor of London, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had been appointed for the third time the Lord Mayor of Bombay. (Applause).

The resolution was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

Sir Pherozeshah having taken the chair, in reply said he had been scarcely able to recognise himself for the last few minutes in the extremely ideal pictures that had been placed before them as the person whom they were going to elect as their President. However, one thing was certain that he should be setting a bad exampce to them for the rest of the year if he were to make a lengthy speech in reply to the exceedingly kind observations which had fallen from the different gentlemen. Sir Bhalchandra was quite right when he said that it was with considerable hesitation that he had undertaken the task, which had been thought fit to impose upon him. However, he might say that he was extremely touched and very much indebted to them for the kindly appreciation and the generous confidence which had always been extended to him by the members of the Corporation past and present. He trusted that they would extend to him the same friendly feeling in trying to discharge the duties which belonged to this high and honourable post. He was sure that with that cooperation and spirit they would be able to maintain the high and honourable traditions that had always belonged to this Chair (Applause). He would also say that every member had a right to accept at his hands the entire fairness and courtesy in the conduct of the chair and he hoped that when he vacated that chair a year hence, they would be able to say that he had used his best endeavours to conduct his Presidentship with entire fairness to all. (Applause.)

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Sir Bhalchandra next moved that the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to Mr. James Macdonald the retiring President for the able, zealous and dignified manner in which he had discharged the onerous duties of his office during the last seventeen months. He said it did not require many words to commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Corporation. The very fact that Mr. Macdonald had been re-elected as their President on the last occasion showed that they had the highest confidence in him. He had discharged his duties with dignity and impartiality and had shown courtesy and kindness to every member of the Corporation. His presidentship had been marked by some events of importance one of them being the most unique. He meant the banquet given by the Corporation to the distinguished head of the administration of the Bombay Presidency his Excellency the Governor. The able speech made by the President on that occasion would be a matter of history. Mr. Macdonald also presided at the dinner given by the Corporation to their distinguished and illustrious President, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on the occasion of his being appointed to the eminent Order of the Knight Commander of the Indian Empire and also at another dinner held in honour of their retired Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey. On both the occasions Mr. Macdonald discharged his duties in a more excellent manner and made happy speeches. Sir Bhalchandra had not the slightest doubt that the Corporation would pass the vote with acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in seconding the resolution said they all knew of the uniform courtesy that Mr. Macdonald had extended to every member of the Corporation. During the last sixteen or seventeen months that they had had Mr. Macdonald in the Chair, they felt how ably, how impartially and how conscientiously he tried to discharge his duties by the Corporation. It had been the tradition of the house that the President could not make a speech, that was to say he was muzzled up and it was Mr. Macdonald alone who had very cleverly got out of the ordeal. Sir Bhalchandra had omitted to mention about the dinner given in honour of Mr. Murzban. Mr. Macdonald presided at that function also. It was on occasions like those that they all recognised how ably their President discharged his duties. Mr. Ibrahim took this opportunity of publicly complimenting Mr. Macdonald on the able speech he delivered at the banquet given to the Governor. Councillors were aware that on an occasion of that kind, the success or otherwise of the function depended entirely upon the manner in which the President delivered his speech, and there could not be any doubt that the duties discharged by the President on that occasion met with a general approbation (Applause).

Dr. Sukhia in supporting the resolution observed that while not casting any slur upon the former President, he might say that of all the Presidents that he had come in contact with, during the last four years, he found Mr. Macdonald to be the best one. He had treated Councillors with a very great sense of fairness.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia said during the past year they were involved more than once in animated discussions—discussions more of heat than of judgment, and during those hot debates, the courtesy and amiability shown by Mr. Macdonald were unsurpassed.

Mr. Joseph Baptista observed that dignity was an essential element of the Chair and the venerable appearance of Mr. Macdonald was dignity itself. The genial and courteous manner in which he handled the the councillors was a lesson to others.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Mr. MacDonald, in replying, said:—When you were pleased to place me in this honourable chair, I was able to offer you a few words of thanks. Now, as by so much he is better who puteth his armour off than he who puteth it on and as by so much greater is my experience of your indulgent kindness and my feelings of thankfulness to you increased, even ten times more heartily would I thank you, were words available to me for the generous treatment you, one and all, have accorded to me than for the honour you conferred upon me in making me President. Although I look over the office of President with a keen feeling of responsibility, I am free to confess that I have held it much less confidently than I anticipated I should; yet, in now handing it over, I do so full of hope that neither by any discourtesy or even abruptness of speech, or manner nor by any partial decisions nor yet by any want of zeal and attention on my part to the business and interests of the Corporation and the city, have I done injury to the most honourable traditions of the President's chair. And if, as President, I have fallen short of my duty by word or act, or if it may have appeared to any that on such occasions (of which there have been several, as it was my lot to represent the Corporation.) I have seemed to place my own personal considerations before those of the Corporation, then I can but say that appearances have been strongly deceptive, and that my earnest desires were far otherwise, and were sincerely for the honour of the Corporation. In leaving the chair, common gratitude impels me to say how much consideration and help I received from our late Commissioner. Only yesterday, the late Chairman of the Standing Committee stated that Mr. Harvey had always rendered him assistance in any time of difficulty; to-day, I am bound to make the same acknowledgment. His considerate advice was always at my disposal. I was much moved on Monday last by a discussion with regard to the pay of our estimable Secretary and as I could not at that time make an observation, I cannot let this opportunity pass of expressing regret that the desire to reward merit, such as the Secretary's is acknowledged to be, was not perfectly harmonious. I now beg to tender to him my sincere thanks for the most unselfish manner in which at a heavy cost of time and trouble he always placed his accurate knowledge and varied and valuable experience at my disposal, and at that of the Corporation generally. For the most willing assistance which was given to me by his assistants, even down to the attendant peons, I have been placed under deep obligation. Amongst those who are foremost in my mind as having rendered me cordial co-operation, I hold the gentleman who now succeeds me Sir Pherozesha Mehta, K. C. I. E. And as I have as is my wont, given, (as I now think imprudently) expression to my thoughts, perhaps you will allow me to say that owing to the high estimate I hold of the benefits which have been conferred by that gentleman in the position which he has been holding in the meetings of the Corporation, I cannot, as yet, agree that the placing of Sir Pherozshah in the President's chair will not mean the lessening of his great usefulness to the Corporation. Let no one mistake me, Sir Pherozeshah's services to this Corporation are inestimable, and no one will more stoutly maintain that than I. It is that I fear and only that I fear, a loss to the Corporation by this removal, that makes me grudge it. And let me in conclusion say that I hope my fears may be falsified, and that this Corporation may, under Sir Pherozeshah's wise Presidentship, attain a name and fame for usefulness beyond our highest imaginings. Again accept my grateful thanks. (Applause.)

A TROPHY OF THE BOER WAR.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Acting Secretary to Government:—"I am directed to state that the Government of India have decided that it is appropriate to present to the Municipalities of Bombay and Madras certain trophies which have been alloted to India in recognition of services rendered during the late South African War. It is proposed to present a 37.7 M. M Pompom to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to be placed in a conspicuous position, and I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to ascertain and report whether the Corporation is prepared to receive the gun."

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation were not prepared to receive a gun proposed to be presented to them as a trophy and that the Corporation declined the offer with thanks. He said they had nothing to do with the trophies of that kind. As a Municipal body the Corporation should not concern themselves with politics. He would not enter into the question whether the South African war was a righteous one or otherwise. But he thought there were strong objections raised elsewhere against such gifts. The Boers were no longer their enemies. They were their fellow subjects and he thought they ought not to perpetuate their humiliation and disgrace. There was another aspect of the question to be considered and that was the treatment of the Indians before and after the war. If the Indians were ill-treated during the Boers' regime, they hoped that the matters would improve during the British regime. But they had been disappointed in that respect. He considered these trophies as relics of barbarity. What would have been their feelings if they had been in the place of Boers and a Municipality in another part of the Empire had accepted such gifts. He had heard that a similar gift had been offered to the London County Council and they had declined to accept it.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir asked if Mr. Jaffer was in order, when he referred to political matters.

The President ruled that the matter referred to by Mr. Jaffer was not absolutely irrelevant, though he might say that it was desirable to avoid political discussion.

Mr. Sherafali Mamoonjee seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation were prepared to receive 37-7 M. M. Pompom proposed to be presented to them by the Government of India and to make arrangement to place it in the Victoria Gardens. He said as he knew the feeling of the Corporation he would not enter into a political discussion, but he would only say that it was owing to India that the situation had so much improved and that the safety of the Colony was entirely due to the great help that India was able to give to the British Government; and this fact was recognised in every quarter. He thought it was with this feeling that the British Government had honoured the Government of India with these relics of the war.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia seconded the amendment. He said, after the war was over the British Government showed greatest consideration to the Boers, who, he thought would be given a self Government in a year or two. The war was unfortunate and if any of the members asked an Englishman as to what he thought of the war, he would say nobody was more sorry for it than he. If they considered the united strength of the British Empire and her colonies, the glory rested with the Boers. So, by accepting the trophy they were not disgracing the Boers in the least. They must again consider the spirit with which the English always fought with their enemy. Howsoever the fight might be tough and strong yet no sooner was it over than the English would shake hands with the opponents. Mr. Wadia saw no objection in accepting the gift.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought that Mr. Jafferbhoy's remarks were quite irrelevant to the subject. A Municipal body like theirs had nothing to do with politics and had no right to discuss whether a war was just or unjust. He did not consider it as a relic of barbarism and therefore he asked the Corporation to accept it. They would not be insulting the Boers by receiving it. As a part of the Empire they ought to feel proud in whatever the mother country did and must follow its destiny.

Mr. Cuffe hoped the members would not follow the very bad advise given by the mover of the proposition. He said in dealing with a small matter like that, imperial politics had been introduced for which the Corporation was not fit. The question was whether they should gracefully accept the gift that had been tendered to them by the Government of India and he thought they should accept it and not churlishly refuse it. It might be placed either in the Victoria Gardens or in the Municipal Hall.

After some further discussion the amendment to accept the gift was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of woman—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities in the system, and thereby establish on a sound and firm basis.

THE VICEROY'S CONVOCATION SPEECH.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

The "Muslim Herald" of yesterday has the following:—It appears that we gave credit to our Bombay politicians for a larger share of common sense than they have the good fortune to possess. The little coterie of agitators known as the Bombay Presidency Association, on Tuesday evening held a consultation meeting in the Chambers of the Hon. Sir Pherozesha Mehta and decided to hold a protest meeting to demonstrate their feeling of indignation at Lord Curzon's Convocation utterances. Since the meeting was held in the Chambers of Sir Pherozesha, we gather that it was not a general meeting of the Association, but only a Committee meeting at which only a few members were present. We think that the public have a right to know who and how many are those who have decided to hold a public meeting in the name of the citizens of Bombay. By the bye, were there any, and if so how many Mahomedan Gentlemen in this Committee that met in the said Chambers? However these worthies have finally decided to hold a protest meeting in one of the local theatres on Wednesday the 12th inst. It is some relief to be told that the meeting in question is to be presided over by the Hon' Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, who is so well known for his moderation and sobriety. The President is to put one single proposition-whatever that be—before the meeting. There are to be no orations and Philippics by any of our Bombay Demosthenes. What a disappointment this to those here who have been whetting their tongues into a pair of tongs with which to lick the Viceroy Lord Curzon! So the mighty lions of the political zoo of Bombay will all be closely muzzled and kept under thorough control. It is to be hoped that they won't break through their leashes. The delay in holding this meeting is attributed to the circumstance that the manufacturers of public opinion here hoped that the Viceroy would, in the course of his Budget speech, either vindicate his Convocation utterances or apologise for them. But they think that as he has done neither of those, he should be arraigned before the Bombay Bar. Hence the protest meeting. We patiently await for the issues arising out of this so called public meeting. The Mahomedans as a class are strongly opposed to this protest meeting, and few if any will attend it.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE SLAIN IN BATTLE.

THE appalling carnage in the Far East raises the very serious question as to what will be done as regards the disposal of the many thousands slain. Some thousands of tons of human flesh must be lying strewn round the ancient capital of Mukden, and it would seem almost incredible, says the "Lancet," that natural agencies could be trusted to remove this enormous pile of dead and to render it inoffensive, not to say harmless, to the living. Fortunately intense cold prevails which will stay the putrefactive process for a time, but sooner or later the opposite extreme of temperature must come and then this awful waste of human life will become a disgusting menace to health. Presumably there is an unlimited area in which the corpses may be interred, but it will be a vast cemetery, and the task of burying will take a long time to complete. Still, it is well known that the soil possesses a very remarkable power of disintegrating and purifying animal material through its countless microscopic agencies; these, however, it may be noted, are only found to operate at a very small depth. The cremation of thousands of tons of human flesh would be a gruesome and ghastly undertaking, and we imagine that it would be hardly possible on such a dreadful scale. The Japanese, who are so well advanced not only in methods of warfare but of hygiene also, will, no doubt, apply their common sense and wonderful intelligence to this unpleasant problem in a manner worthy of their best traditions.

THE "SAVAGE" OF THE LONDON GUTTER.

IN his annual report, just issued, the Medical Officer of Health for Tottenham (Dr. Butler-Hogan) makes some sensible remarks with regard to the boy and girl marriages which, he says, are so common in the district. He states that these contribute largely to the infantile death-rate as well as to the poverty of certain quarters of Tottenham. It appeared to him that the Red Indian was not such a fool as many of his brethren in English towns. He chose g woman for his squaw who could cook his food, suckle his children, make his mocassins, and even repair his wigwam. The wretched lad of our towns married a tawdry slut who could, as a rule, do none of these things or what corresponded to them in civilised society. The savage of the prairie was truer to the animal; the savage of the pavement falser to the man. It was from the latter class that those children proceeded who were bold, pert, and dirty as a London sparrow, who were precocious in all the smart vices of a new century, who cheeked the "guv'nor," who despised or ignored the old woman, who tolerated their teachers, who abhorred their superiors, and who, in a word were hopelessly wanting in the old-fashioned virtue of truth, courtesy, and reverence.

A HOPPER dredger has been engaged for the past six weeks dredging the deep water berth at Froon Pier, and while working at the entrance to the harbour, the dredger lifted two huge stones, each measuring four feet by four feet by two feet, and weighing nearly a ton each. They are bridled together with a chain of three links, each 16 inches long and five inches in circumference, connected to a centre pivot with swivel on top, and riveted at the bottom of each stone. They were doubtless mooring blocks for securing the buoy placed there before the advent of steam tugs for warping ships out of the harbour.

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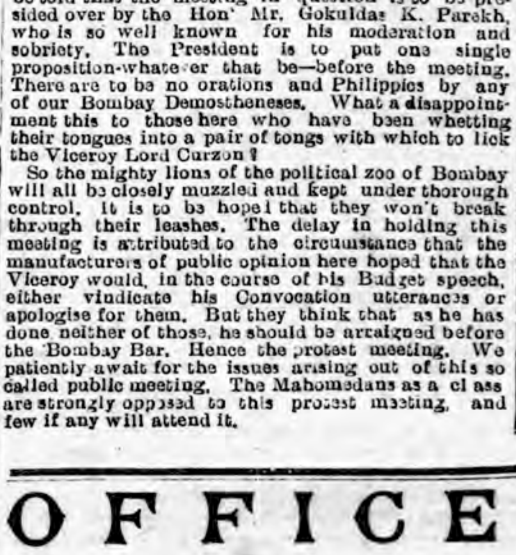

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

If Mrs. Humphry Ward troubles to keep a diary—to a professional writer a very tedious business, and practically on a level with that of the gardener returning home from work to dig up his own beds—her page of last week's days will bear witness to a rather unusual record of achievement, even in the life of a busy maker of romances. On Tuesday afternoon her new play, "Agatha" was produced at His Majesty's Theatre. On Thursday morning her new novel, "The Marriage of William Ashe," was published—and published, too, within a stone's throw of His Majesty's, from Smith, Elder, & Co.'s in Waterloo Place! "Agatha," in the construction of which Mrs. Ward had the assistance of Mr. Louis N. Parker, resulted in an artistic success for the authors and the players, as well as in a financial success for the Princess Mary's Village Homes, for the benefit of which the proceeds of the matinee performance were handed over.

"Agatha" is certainly a problem play, but it is not, for all that, so very gloomy. In the treatment of social calamities, the hand of the novelist is always more gentle than the hand of the dramatist and Mrs. Ward, whose way lies between the boards rather than upon them, seems to keep the promise of a happy ending before the eyes of her audience even while she is surrounding her heroine with the most distressing of a long series of troubles. The victim of parental and not personal indiscretion, Agatha, the daughter of Lady Fancourt, but not, unhappily, of Lady Fancourt's husband, Sir Richard, is destined from the very beginning, come what may in the way of obstacles, to tread the path of roses. No self-respecting novelist, as the chief author of "Agatha" so obviously is, apart from the evidence of her reputation, would dream of robbing a young heroine of a noble man's love (observe the space between "noble" and "man's" because her mother had been tempted to sin some twenty years ago by the brutal neglect of a drunken husband and the too tender attentions of a manly if transgressive lover.

The part of Agatha is one which affords excellent opportunities for the emotional actress. Agatha has to consider the situation from so many points of view, and each point of view calls for the display of a separate and distinct emotion. She must in turn show sorrow for her mother, anger for Sir Richard, contempt not unmixed with an instinctive sympathy for mother's old lover, pity for her own lover, and anguish for herself. And personal pride must have a good show, of course, when she feels that her lover may be standing by her chiefly from a sense of manly duty; even as there must be a fair look in given to the expression of her grateful admiration for what she likes to persuade her sensitive mind is his heroic sacrifice of honour—or, rather, of position—for as a model heroine she would on no consideration permit him to sacrifice any of the former. In the handling of all these moods and emotions, Miss Viola Tree revealed a degree of grip which, in an actress of such very tender years, was nothing short of astonishing; and it was undoubtedly due in a very large extent to the grace and intelligence of her acting that the reception of the play was wholly favourable.

It has been said that if Dr. J. M. Barrie were on the board of the Alhambra Theatre, he would be inclined to write, in reference to the new ballet which is named after his old book, "One has only to put his head in at the door to recognise that ballets are of two kinds—the Alhambra, and others." There is no doubt that the Alhambra ballet is always of a peculiarly bright and brisk kind, or that My Lady Nicotine is a particularly characteristic production of the Alhambra. The acknowledgment is late but none the less sincere. It must be an excellent ballet, indeed, that makes you feel when it is over that it has ended too soon, and that is just what you feel with My Lady Nicotine. You have been thoroughly enjoying the ballet all along, but you are just beginning to revel in the enjoyment when down comes the curtain. The great art of putting on a ballet is in knowing when to take it off, and it is quite right that it should come to an end while there is a feeling in the audience that another scene or two would be welcome. As a matter of fact, they would not be welcome. They would daze the senses into weariness, and gratitude for being pleased would suddenly turn into ingratitude for being bored. This is what they understand so well at the Alhambra, and why My Lady Nicotine has proved so great a success.

From designs by Comelli is inscribed now on the programme of nearly every big theatre that goes in for the rich and the elaborate in dress, and it is from Comelli designs that the famous firm of Alias made the beautiful dresses for My Lady Nicotine. There is one brand of girl in the corps de ballet whose dresses—for there are many of the brand are particularly happy in effect. Shoes, stockings, and skirts are of the rich brown of the well matured cigar; the bodice is shaded up into the colour of fire to represent the lighted end; and on the head are large, curly, smoke-grey plumes. An Austrian by birth, Mr. Comelli might truthfully be called an Englishman for choice, for he came to our country over twelve years ago, thinking to stay for six months at the outside, and he has never left it except to pay short visits to Paris, chiefly on matters of business. The great designer has himself been well designed, for he is tall, lithe, and broad-shouldered; and his face is so strong in its frankness that it defies the influence even of such an opposite quality as is suggested in a pointed Continental beard.

If one may say it without being suspected of an attempt at an outrageous joke, it was more by accident than design that Attilio Comelli became what he is. He began life or the working part of it, as an architect; but as pity is akin to love, so is (though the instances of it may be rare in England) architecture akin to art, and Comelli's sketch-book, when he was a young man was quite as full of figures of lovely women as of designs for lovely houses. One day, a month or two before the production in Brussels of the opera werther, Massenet chanced to look into this sketch-book, and there found some drawings of peasants whose costumes struck the composer as being the very thing he wanted for his "chorus." He asked the young architect to elaborate them for the use of the costumier. and in asking this Massenet ended the Comelli as we knew him not, and started the Comelli that we know so well (by his work) to-day.

After a while Comelli went to Paris, and it was from there that he sent to the late Sir Augustus Harris a selection of designs for pantomime dresses, which Augustus Druriolanus thought so highly of, that he at once wrote to the artist, in his careful way, that he fancied it was just possible that he might be able to use some of his drawings if he (the artist) would call upon him at Drury Lane when next he found himself in England. This was quite sufficient invitation to new work for Mr. Comelli in those days, and not many days, or hours, passed before he stood with his port folio under his arm at the stage door of the National Theatre. Almost from that time to this he has been the principal costume designer in England.

At Leicester races last week, the somewhat forward little daughter of one of our most beautiful actresses was asked in the paddock by her mother, a few minutes before the principal event, which horse she thought she liked the best. The child, who is only six years of age, put her curly head on one side, and thought hard. Presently she said to her astonished parent, I don't think I can tell you, mother, dear, until I hear from daddy which wins! This recalls a little story of the youth of Mr. Willie Edouin, who from his boyhood has taken an enormous interest in racing; indeed, it has been rumoured, it is to be hoped with slender foundation, that he augmented his weekly allowance for pocket money when at school by leading his masters into having a bit on with him. One day the vicar of the parish in which his parents lived met little Willie Edouin returning from school, and asked him several questions of the kind that newspaper interviewers now put to dramatic and musical celebrities. Among these, of necessity was the one, And what is your favourite animal, my little man? The winner! answered the lad, and passed on.

I am glad to hear from a friend in New York that when Mr. Forbes Robertson returns to this country he will bring with him, and produce and play in the new play by Mr. H. V. Esmond, Love and the man. In this play which is now being performed to enormous audiences at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Mr. Forbes Robertson takes the part of a successful member of Parliament who suddenly allows himself to become a depressed prey to the feeling that his life is not really a success because he has no wife and children. As in so many stage stories to-day, Gerald Wagoneur (that is the name of Mr. Esmond's hero) falls in love with a married woman, a Lady Gaudminster, whose husband (of course!) is a terrible brute to her, and a scene of great turbulence occurs between Gandminster and Wagoneur (reminding one of the sensational fight-for-a-wife episode acted by Mr. George Alexander and Mr. Herbert Waring in an old St. James's romance), which ends in the lover declaring to the husband that he will take his wife from him.

THE IVORY TRADE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Noormahomed Ahmed Goolbhoy against Mahomedji Haji Adamji, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to account for all partnership assets and stock-in-trade come to his hands at the date of the dissolution of the partnership referred to in the plaint, as well as for the rents and profits of the immovable properties of the partnership; that the partnership may be wound up under the directions of the Court; that the immovable properties belonging to the partnership may be partitioned between the plaintiff and the defendant in equal shares, etc. Mr. Davar and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, previous to the year 1903, his father Ahmed Goolbhoy, now deceased, carried on a very large ivory business in Bombay in partnership with the defendant. The business was started some years ago when the plaintiff's father's share in the profit and loss of the business was six annas in the rupee, and that of the defendant the remaining ten annas. In Samvat year 1940, the share of the plaintiff's father was increased to eight annas in the rupee, and it continued to be the same till the 1st January 1903 when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. At the date of the dissolution, there was on hand ivory of the value of about Rs. 1,50,000 unsold in Bombay, and there was also considerable stock-in-trade in a branch shop at Ahmedabad. The partnership at the date of dissolution owned three houses at Pydhonee, Nakhoda Moholla, and Dadar respectively, which were purchased out of partnership funds and belonged to the partnership although they were purchased in the name of the defendant's father. The plaintiff's father was an illiterate man, and the partnership books and accounts were kept under the supervision of the defendant, and no accounts were at any time made up or adjusted between the partners. At the time of the dissolution, it was discovered that the accounts were in a state of great confusion. Several of the books were not written up, and the cash books were not balanced. After dissolution, disputes arose between the plaintiff's father and the defendant, and the same were referred to arbitration but before the arbitrators could make any progress, plaintiff's father died on the 10th April 1903. Various attempts had since been made to settle the disputes by fresh arbitration; but the defendant, on various frivolous pretexts, delayed the making up of the accounts, and it was not possible to adjust the differences amicably. The defendant, who was in possession of the partnership property and account books, had sold about Rs. 1,00,000 worth of ivory, and was still carrying on the branch shop at Ahmedabad. Soon after the dissolution of the partnership, he started similar business on his own account, and his personal interests were in conflict with the duties of winding up the business and selling of the remaining stock advantageously.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that the share of the plaintiff's father in the partnership was only four annas in the rupee, and denied that it was at any time increased to eight annas in the rupee. At the date of the dissolution of the partnership, there was on hand in the Bombay shop, ivory worth about Rs. 1,30,000 only, and in the Ahmedabad shop worth about Rs 30,000 only. The houses at Pydhonee and Nakhoda Moholla were purchased by the defendant in his father's name out of his own monies in the partnership business, while the Dadar property was purchased by defendant in his own name with his own monies after the dissolution of the partnership. The plaintiff's father was a business man of great intelligence, and had as much control over the books as the defendant. Up to the Samvat year 1950, the accounts were made up at the end of almost every year, and the profits were divided between the partners in the ratio of four annas and twelve annas respectively. Between the dissolution of the partnership and the date of the filing of this suit, defendant had sold ivory worth about Rs. 85,000 only and not Rs. 1,00,000, and such sales were made by him in the usual course of business for the purpose of winding up the partnership. Defendant believed that, on a proper account being taken of the partnership business and its assets, plaintiff's father would be found indebted to the defendant in the sum of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000, which sum, when ascertained, the defendant counterclaimed against the plaintiff. The defendant also counterclaimed that it may be declared that he is entitled to the immoveable properties mentioned, and that the plaintiff has no right whatever thereto.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

A LASCAR'S CERTIFICATES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sheik Edroos Sheik Adam, a lascar was charged with using as genuine a forged entry in his certificate of discharge. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor appeared to prosecute. Commander H. S. Black, Port Officer watched the proceedings. The case as set forth by the prosecution was that on the 24th of February last, the accused went to the Port Officer's office with the intention of presenting an application for examination for a serang's certificate. He then bore with him a certificate of discharge and other documents to show the extent of his services, there being amongst them certificates of discharge stating that he was employed on board the steamship "City of Lucknow" from the 14th September to the 21st of December last year, in the capacity of a lascar. There was another certificate from Captain Primrose, master of the tug "Spite" dated the 23rd of February, 1905, stating that the accused had worked as a serang under him for nearly five months. These papers were first presented by the accused to Mr. N. F. deSilva, Head clerk in the Board of Examiners' department to fill up the necessary declaration form. The attention of Mr. deSilva was drawn to the discrepancy in some entries, and the accused was asked to explain this. The explanation was that it was the practice with some Captains to give extra time for approved service. The accused then presented himself before Commander Black to make a solemn declaration that all the certificates were correct. A reference was made to the Shipping Office, by Commander Black whose attention was drawn to the discrepancy, when it was learnt that the statement on the accused's certificate that he had served on the s. s. "City of Lucknow" between the 14th of September and the 21st of December 1904 and the rubber stamp on the certificate were not at the hands of any of the clerks of the Shipping Office. Mr. de Silva also deposed that on the evening of the 24th of February the accused came up to him and asked him to make no further enquiries about the certificate matter and showed his willingness to offer him something to hush up the matter.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied having offered anything to Mr. de Silva. His defence was that he had worked on board the s. s. "City of Lucknow" on two occasions, aggregately serving for nearly sixteen months on that vessel. Before he took the certificates to the Port Office the did not know for certain what the certificate contained as he could neither read nor write English. But until his notice was drawn to the discrepancy he had no reason to believe that anything was wrong with the certificates of discharge. He could not know the entries made in the certificate.

The Magistrate said there was a strong case against the accused. The accused's explanation was simply a plea of total ignorance. If the entry had been made in the certificate without the accused's knowledge, he (the Magistrate) could quite understand the accused's honesty believing that it did in fact represent the true state of facts regarding his service. The accused was not the class of man who would be likely to have any recollection of dates. Probably the entry was a copy from some other person's discharge. He believed the entire ignorance of the accused as to the alteration in his certificate of discharge. It also appeared that it was an easy matter to get a rubber stamp-signature of the Shipping Master affixed on such a document. Under the circumstances he gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," April 6.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Major H G Carnegy deceased;—Captain R S Pottinger to be First Grade Assist Political Agent, Captain T A F R Oldfield to be Second Grade Assist Political Agent. Lieut A H E Mosse to be Third Grade Assist Political Agent.

H E in Council is also pleased with reference to this Department Notification No 1348 dated the 23th Feb 1905 to make the following substantive pro tem appointments vice Mr C N Seddon I C S on deputation;—Capt H F Jacob to be Fourth Grade Political Agent, Capt F DeB. Hancock to be First Grade Assist Political Agent. Capt H W Berthon to be Second Grade Assist Political Agent.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Logan I C S on relief by the Hon'ble Mr A D Younghusband I C S to be Political Agent Bhor.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr O C G Hayter Assist Supt of Police Rajputana-Malwa Railway is granted privilege leave for one month from the 1st April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C H Blathwayt BA Oxon, ICS Assist Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad is granted with effect from the 13th April or the subsequent date on which he may avil himself of it such privilege leave on full pay as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr A C Daniel Probationary Third Grade Assist Supt of Police Belgaum passed on the 10th and the 11th March respectively examinations in Law and in Kanarese according to the tests prescribed in Rules XVI and XVII of the Rules relating to Police Officers published with Govt Notification No 8583 dated the 22nd Dec.

The Govr in Council is pleased under Rule III of the Rules referred to above to confirm Mr A C Daniel as Third Grade Assist Supt of Police on Rs 300 per mensem with effect from the 11th March.

Mr E H E Leggatt I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Karachi is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days with effect from 27th April with permission to prefix his leave to the summer vacation.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Mr E Clements I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Karachi during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Leggat or pending further orders.

Mr W H Luck Dist Supt of Police Nasik is granted with effect from the 12th May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

With reference to Govt Notification No 126 dated the 10th Jan the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K A Reinold to act as Fifth Grade Supt of Police with effect from the 5th Jan till the date on which he joined the special appointment of Assist to the Commr of Police Bombay created by Govt Notification No 1438 dated the 21st March.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Monteath B A Cantab I C S Supt of Land Records and Agriculture southern Division is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr M MacMillan B A Oxon Principal Elphinstone College is granted furlough from 1st April 1905—H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Mr J N Fraser M A Professor of English Literature Deccan College Poona has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col W H Quick F R C S I M S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Railway).

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant Captain R S Muter R E Executive Engr 2nd Grade and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways Bombay under Articles 233, 260 and 308 b of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months With effect from the 13th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

HIGH COURT.—April 7.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batty.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1335—Tyabjee D and Co—Abdul Rayak and another vs The China Mills Ld and others—Tyabjee D and Co—B K and G and N and H
1394-01—J P Dastur Pestonjee D Warden vs Khursetbai widow and others—Pestonjee K and R J and R

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B Tyabji.

Testamentary Suits.

24-04—K S and Land—Krishnabai widow vs Gopeebai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co for postponement
30-04—Jamsetjee and R—Cassinath Babun Bhoir vs Annah Balkrishna Pai and others—Chitnis M and N
2-05—Muljee and D—Vallavabai widow vs Raojee Hemraj—Mula and M

Long Causes

751-03—Nadirshaw T B Ganjaiam vs S Namdeo Vanjari—Bal K and M part heard
771-01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassam Dhuramsey vs Joseph Ezekill and others—Crawford B and Co—Syane and Co—Little and Co
611-03—Madhowjee and K—Vithaldas Damodar and another vs Rupcoover bai widow and others—Bhai shanker K and G
449-03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally ond others—In person M B Chothia
780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Siekaram Samiramall vs Jaghmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co
250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomjie Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta
523-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath
682-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R
883-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee s Ganny H Oojeeman—Captain and V

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

187-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Shamsoodin Dhalby and others vs Bhimjee Poonja—Little and Co—For Consent decree

Long Causes.

743-03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee—Kanga and P—Part heard
5-05—Hiralal D Girdhar Roochand and another vs Mathuradas Narsidas and others—Kanga P and D and F
867-04—Madhowjee and K—The Manmor M Co Ld and others vs Ebjee Umersey and others—Muljee and Co
291-01—Dixshit—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama
129-08—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Sooleman Bebani vs Mahomed bin Abdul Hoosein and another—Mirza and M
753-04—In person a Pauper—Bhanibai Widow vs Veljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta
46-01—Edgelow G and W Runchordas Vandravandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co
864-04—M B Chothia—Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Rustomjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla Payne and Co.
885 04—Shamrao and M—Dosibai widow and another vs Chaganlal Vahalchund vs—Matubhai J and M.
22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Laloobhai vs Dayaram Harjivan and others—Bhaishanker K and G
28-05—K J Damodar—Keroba Dadarkar vs Bhowani Shanker Balkrishna Dadarkor—Unwalla and P

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observation at Matheran:—

Days April	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
3rd	87°	65°	...	..
4th	88°	66°	...	...

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th April.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad and decreased briskly at Agra, Ajmer, Neemuch and Poona, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is generally above the average.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Karachi, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Hoshangabad, Balgaum and Malegaon, and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is considerably below normal in all districts except in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Cuddapah and the lowest 56° at Indore and Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Ceylon and at Lahore, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Madras, Bellary, Mormugao, Belgaum and Masulipatam.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather conditions are favourable for thunder and lightning in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

It is stated that the value of radium in the cure of snake bites has been established by experiments recently made in France. According to a communication made to the French Academy of Sciences, its emanations totally destroy the venom, and at the same time kill all germs therein contained.

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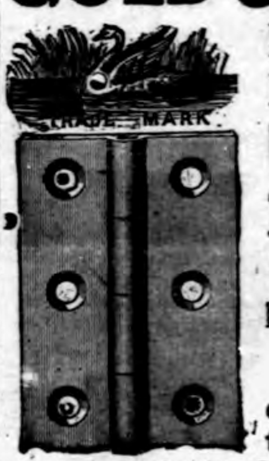

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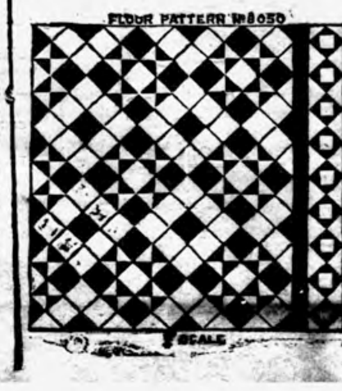

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